SHOULD AN EDITOR TELL?

He Is Just As Much A Repository Of Confidences As A Doctor Or A Lawyer

RECENTLY, a furore was caused in the House of Commons during interpellations regarding a letter published in the "New Statesman and Nation" signed by one "John Hadlow", a journalist in anonymity, describing an incident, alleged to have taken place in Dalston Lane and making specific charges against the London Metropolitan Police.

These allegations created a flutter and the Home Secretary approached the Editor to reveal the name of the writer to pursue inquiry into the police conduct. The editor refused to disclose the name of the writer to the Home Secretary as a matter of "right and duty". But all the same, he persuaded "John Hadlow" to co-operate with the independent judicial inquiry promised.

"John Hadlow" thought that his position as a police court reporter would be jeopardised if he openly gave evidence against the police, and so he stuck to his anonymity. So the editor was compelled to "secrecy".

The interpellations in the Comeditor's clarification of the issues editor's clarification of the issues involved have a great bearing on the press and politics of India.

MR. CHUTER EDE, Home Secretary made a statement in the House of Commons in regard to the letter signed "John Hadlow" which recently appeared in the "New Statesman and Nation." It described an incident alleged to have taken place in Dalston Lane, Hackney, and specific charges were made against the conduct of the Metropolitan Police.

Mr. Ede recalled his previous efforts to persuade "Mr. Hadlow' to give evidence to an independent judicial inquiry and of his failure to do so, although giving an assurance that "Mr. Hadlow's" position as a reporter vis-a-vis New Scotland Yard would not in any way be prejudiced. Mr. Ede also recalled that Mr. Platts-Mills, the member for Finsbury, had alleged that the police had visited the man's employers and that he had been dismissed.

"I investigated this allegation," Mr. Ede went on, "and received a written categorical assurance from the Commissioner of Police that no Metropolitan Police officer had approached the employer of any journalist thought to be 'John Hadlow.' The editor of the "New Statesman" informed me that 'Mr. Hadlow' had been asked to resign from the paper, but that on no occasion had 'Mr. Hadlow' made allegations to the editor of police intervention against him.

"Misinformed"

"Mr. Platts-Mills tells me that he has no positive evidence of police intervention but that his statement was based on information supplied to him. As a result of my inquiries, I can only assume that Mr. Platts-Mills has been misinformed."

The Home Secretary said that the editor of the "New Statesman" had previously stated that "Hadlow" had told him that "Hadlow" had informed someone senior to him on his paper that he was the author of the letter. In view of the statement made by "Hadlow," no intervention on the part of the police was required to explain the call for "Hadlow's" resignation.

"The editor of the 'New Statesman', and Mr. Platts-Mills informed me that they had seen 'Mr. Hadlow' separately on several occasions, and I have been in frequent communication with the editor and Mr. Platts-Mills. They inform me that 'Mr. Hadlow' declines to come forward on the ground that the disclosure of his identity would make it difficult if not impossible, for him to earn his livelihood in his profession.

"Mr. Platts-Mills suggested that I should see 'Mr. Hadlow' under seal of confidence, but I have not felt able to accept this suggestion. (Hear, hear.) I would be able neither to communicate my information to this House nor to take any action on it to have his allegations publicly and judicially tested.

New Informant

"There has been a further development. On November 8 the editor of the 'New Statesman' informed me that a member of the public other than 'Mr. Hadlow' had witnessed an incident which he assumed was the incident referred to by 'Mr. Hadlow.' The editor informs me that the informant feels it would be useless to give evidence alone, but that he would be willing to do so if, and only if, other journalists who were present on the occasion in question would do the same.

"I am anxious that these allegations should be fully and properly investigated, but an inquiry cannot be held merely on the basis of a letter in the press. Since no one is willing to come forward to support the allegations it is not possible for me to set up a tribunal of inquiry.'

Police reports about all recent incidents in the Dalston Lane area did not in any way support the grave allegations made by "Mr. Hadlow," and in no case had it been alleged in court that the police behaved in the manner complained of by "Mr. Hadlow." "It may also be not without significance that the person alleged by 'Mr. Hadlow' to be assaulted in the presence of the police has not come forward in support of Mr Hadlow's, allegations."

'The situation in East London is a particularly delicate one," said Mr. Ede. "My conferences with the principal police officers concerned have left them in no doubt as to the insistence of the Government on the maintenance of law and order without consideration for the political, religious, or racial affiliations of any individual citizen who may be the subject of their attention either as in need of protection or for a breach of the law.

"Unfair To Police"

'It is most unfair to the police—(Hear, hear)—that grave allegations should be written against their conduct by persons who are unwilling to afford the necessary facilities to enable their charges to be investigated. I am sure the House will agree with me that these unsubstantiated allegations should not be allowed in any way to shake the confidence of Parliament or the public in the impartiality of the Metropolitan Police." (Cheers.)

Mr. Anthony Eden (C. Warwick and Leamington) asked the Home Secretary if it was not an extremely undesirable practice that any newspaper should publish anonymous letters under a genuine name without giving any indication, by inverted commas or otherwise, that it was clearly a nom de plume which was being used.

Mr. Ede: "I think that where charges are made against public servants, and where the signature is not one that can be identified, there should be some indication of that fact to the readers. I hope it will be recognised by the House that a police officer is a civilian and no more: that is the great glory of the British police force. If any individual officer thinks he is identified I hope he will take action."

Mr. Churchill: If an individual officer can be slurred upon and assailed in this manner, surely it is a case which might well be considered by the Law Officers of the Crown to be placed in the hands of the Public Prosecutor as a matter of criminal libel?

Civilian And No More

Mr. Ede said that members would recall that in this particular letter no name was mentioned. There had been an allegation that not far short of forty officers were involved. Should any officer feel that he had been identified, he would do all he could to assist an officer who wanted to vindicate the honour of the force in this matter.

Answering Mr. Eden again, the Home Secretary said: "The whole question of group libel is a matter engaging the attention of distinguished lawyers. I do not think they have found any satisfactory solution and the House will not expect me as a layman to pronounce on so legalistic a point."

Mr. J. Platts-Mills (Lab. Ind.—Finsbury), who said he had in his hands a copy of the original letter of dismissal, asked if there was anyone in the House who doubted that for a young professional man to be dismissed just out of hand was very serious. "But does the Home Secretary not agree that the Special Branch of Scotland Yard is a secret and political police organisation which works hand in hand with M.I. 5, not answerable to this House, let alone the Home Secretary, and does he expect me to tell him what is happening when they would never tell him what they are up to?"

The Home Secretary attempted to rise at this comment, but Mr. Platts-Mills continued: "With the other, ordinary branch of the police, I have the most cordial and active relations—(loud laughter),—but does the Home Secretary really not realise that young Fascist blackguards are spreading violence and fear throughout Shoreditch and...."

M. P. Pulled Up

The Speaker interrupted, saying that Mr. Platts-Mills was putting his questions almost in the form of a debate.

Mr. Platts-Mills continued, but shortly afterwards the Speaker ordered him to sit down.

Mr. W. Gallacher (Com.—West Fife) said that in a considerable part of the Home Secretary's statement Mr. Platts-Mills was mentioned again and again as though he was responsible for some of the happenings referred to in the letter or in the subsequent events.

The Home Secretary then said he had detailed in his statement the information conveyed to him by the editor of the "New Statesman" that this man was asked to resign by the paper which employed him. "So far as the Special Branch is concerned, they are responsible, through me to Parliament for any action that they take."

Mr. Gallacher: "Why was he asked to resign?"

The Home Secretary: "I was anxious to know the name of this man and I wrote a letter to Mr. Platts-Mills suggesting we should meet. When we met in my private room in the House, the first thing I did was to explain how impossible it was to meet the man under a seal of confidence for the reasons I have detailed to the House to-day and which I gather the House has accepted.

"If this or any other man will come forward to substantiate these statements, so that the police officer and he can be confronted with one another, a judge will hold an inquiry into these allegations. With regard to his professional future, he placed in jeopardy a very large number of police officers." It was a most serious charge to have been made and there was a most cowardly effort to get out of it.

Mr. A. Marlowe (C.—Brighton) asked if the Home Secretary would consider consulting the Law Officers of the Crown for them to determine if it was not possible to take criminal libel proceedings against the newspaper concerned.

Mr. Ede: I will consult the Law Officers on that point.

Serious Matter

Mr. M. Foot (Lab.—Devonport) asked if the Home Secretary would confirm that the editor of the "New Statesman" had done everything in his power to assist the Home Secretary in trying to set up an inquiry and to persuade "Mr. Hadlow" to come forward. Had it not long been the custom in newspaper offices to print an anonymous letter when, in fact, they had made inquiries as to whether there was a real person? If that right was taken from newspapers it might involve a very serious interference with free speech in this country.

Mr. Ede said the editor of the "New Statesman" had certainly been helpful and had endeavoured to get this man to disclose his identity. "Speaking personally, I do not think charges of this kind should have been made in the columns of any responsible newspaper without the editor being assured that the writer would come forward."

Case Of 'John Hadlow'

Writing under the above caption,

(Continued on Page 10)

SECULAR—REGULAR UNION

Princess Kazuko, second daughter of Emperor Hirohito, is engaged to former Prince Tadamichi Takatsukasa, son of the high priest of the Meiji Shrine.

What Makes A Match Strike?

FRICTION AND THEORY OF EXPLOSION

BY

PROF. J. B. S. HALDANE

I THINK Willie Gallacher once remarked in the British House of Commons that a good match, like a good worker, often strikes. But what makes a match strike? This question is one which has been largely answered by the work of the last ten years. In various countries, but particularly in Australia and later in Britain, physicists have been trying to find out just what happens when two surfaces are rubbed together, and also just how an explosion is started, whether by heat, by rubbing, or by banging. For, of course, the lighting of a match is a minor explosion

If we look at what seems to the naked eye to be a highly-polished surface with a microscope, we see that it is really covered with little hills and valleys, the latter being often scratches made by the particles of a polishing powder. So when two solids are in contact they do not touch all over Indeed if they are highly enough polished it is very difficult to drive out the film of air between them; but if this is done, they grip one another very tightly

If one surface is harder than the other, then when they are rubbed together the projecting parts of the hard one plough furrows in the softer one. And this process often generates so much heat as to melt whichever of the two substances is more easily melted. This was first suspected when polished metal surfaces were exammed with a microscope. They may merely have undergone plastic deformation, but if the rubbing is hard enough they actually melt

The production of great heat by rubbing is, of course, well known. Everyone knows that a brake on a rapidly turning wheel may produce sparks But it was not till physicists had looked with a microscope through a glass slide at a metal surface which was rubbing that it was found that microscopic hot spots are a feature of quite moderate friction. Naturally a metal with a low melting point, such as solder, will melt long before it gives spots which are not enough to produce any visible amount of light, but most metals are red hot before they melt.

This discovery means that we have to be dialectical about relative hardness. One substance may be hard-than another if they rub together so gently that the softer one merely bends, but it may be softer when they are rubbed together so violently that the more easily melted one melts. What is more important for answering our original question is, it is now quite clear that when an explosion is started by rubbing, it starts at a hot spot. As far as we know, all explosions are started by local heating, though the heating may be due to a variety of causes.

When Explosion Occurs

Jones worked out carefully the conditions for firing various match heads by passing a current through fine resistance wires embedded in them. He found that an explosion happened as soon as any portion of the explosive was heated to a temperature which was different for different explosives. For those which he used, the temperatures varied very greatly, between 380 degrees and 740 degrees centigrade, but the amount of explosive which had to be brought to this temperature varied very little.

Bowden and Gurton showed the importance of hot spots for explosion by a very simple method. They put a variety of explosives between steel rollers, and showed that if they were pure, no explosion occurred. Then they added particles of grit to the explosive Lead Azide did not explode when rubbed between a steel plate and rolelr It did not explode when grits of low melting point, such as Silver Bromide were added. But it did so when grit of rather higher melting point, such as Silver Iodide, was added.

With each particular explosive there is a critical temperature. If the grit melts below it, then it will not make it any more liable to explode on rubbing, but if it melts above the critical temperature, it will make it far more sensitive. The importance of this principle, both in making fuses which will work every time, and in increasing the safety of workers in explosive factories, is fairly obvious The same applies to explosion by a blow. An explosive is not made more sensitive by grit particles which melt below its critical temperature; it is made much more so by those which melt above it, and will not give way till they are so hot as to cause an explosion.

With liquid explosives such as Nitroglycerine, things are rather different. The main source of hot spots when a hammer falls on a film of Nitroglycerine is from small bubbles which are rapidly compressed. They heat up just as the air in a bicycle pump does, and get hot enough to start an explosion. If the experiment is done at a high air pressure, nothing happens, because the bubbles are already compressed, and the blow does not compress them much more Yoffe showed that the same is true even for some solid explosives. Even when grit is absent, they go off very easily if arranged in a ring so that some air is trapped under the hammer.

They Photograph It

Bowden and his colleagues went on to find out, by high speed photograhpy, more details of what happens when an explosion starts at a hot spot.

Their film was on the inside of a drum. The drum was moving so fast that it would have stripped off if wound round the outside. The explosion took place above a slit in a steel block covered with armour glass, so that the speed at which the explosion travelled above the slit could be measured. As the film was moving at about 200 miles per hour, a whole picture rarely lasted as long as one-thousandth of a second. The process is very complicated. When the explosive was hit with a hammer there was a delay of about a ten-thousandth of a second. Then a flame usually started out at a speed which might be as low as 300 feet per second, and changed over to a detonation wave travelling at several miles per second after a run of an inch or less.

This is an example of the kind of investigation, on the border line of physics and chemistry, which is quite easy to understand, though of course, it required very fine craftsmanship to carry it out. Unfortunately we are told so much about work which depends on very complicated and ill-understood theories, such as quantum mechanics, that we are apt to think all physics is high-brow stuff which only specialists can follow. This is not so. There is a great deal of straightforward research which any skilled worker should be able to understand

'ALPHA—OR OMEGA?'

Are Courts Of Law Infallible?

SOME EXPERIENCES OF A JUDGE

BY P. J. TALEYARKHAN

IF any one thing could "make of earth an Eden, like the heaven above", it would be a universal reign of justice.

But such a consummation is, alas, as far from man at the present moment as it ever was before, and the injustices of this world remain nearly as many and as appalling as in the days of Dickens, for though some of them have since been redressed, some new ones have come into being.

Courts of law touch but the merest fringe of this vast problem of justice. Still ,let us consider how much they have been able to achieve in their limited sphere.

Courts no doubt help to maintain a reign of "law and order", and to that extent they are indispensable, for no ordered society could subsist for any length of time if the members thereof were to become "a law into themselves". The chief value of courts is in the finality of their arbitrament,—in putting an end to strife.

This arbitrament is supposed to be just, but if you ask me whether it is always, or even in the great majority of cases, really just, I must frankly confess that I have my doubts. In the first place, law and justice do not always mean the same thing, so that we have had cases in which the judge was constrained to say in effect: "I am here to administer law, whether or not it makes for justice".

Courts have sometimes to enforce laws which may not be quite consonant with natural justice. In the second place, though we are all familiar with the stock phrase "Law is no respecter of persons", we are also familiar with another stock phrase which says that "There is one law for the rich, and another for the poor". Stock phrases crystallize the experiences of mankind, otherwise they would not obtain currency as stock phrases. When they are contradictory of one another, as they often are, we find that that is because the same thing affects different people in different ways.

Plight Of Poor

The poor find by experience that though on the statute book the law is the same for them as for the rich, in practice it often works out as if there was one law for the rich, and another for the poor

If, for instance, the obtaining of redress for a particular wrong is made so expensive that a poor man cannot afford to go to court for it, the effect is the same as if the law had enacted that rich men can get the redress, but poor men cannot.

Similarly, if you have not the means to employ a competent lawyer to fight out your case, whereas your opponent has, and if in consequence you lose your case, the effect is the same as if there was one law for the poor, and another for the rich. Again, if you lose your case in the court of first instance and have no means to take the case to a higher court in appeal, the result is the same as if in your particular case no appeal lay. Whereas if your rich opponent loses the case in the first instance, he can drag you from one higher court to another till your finances are exhausted, and might win the case in the end mainly because he is rich, while you are poor. In any case, he could often prevent your reaping the fruit of victory for an indefinite length of time. Further, a rich man can suborn witnesses, or in some cases, even succeed in buying over the judge, or in bringing influence to bear on him.

But it may be urged that all this only means that it is difficult for the very poor to get justice, just as it is difficult for them to get anything else worth having; and as the very poor have seldom occasion to go to court, the failure of justice due to the poverty of the poor must necessarily be limited in extent. I readily grant this, for I have no desire to make an overstatement and be unjust to justice. But I have not exhausted all that I have to, say to disillusion those who may have an exaggerated notion of justice as administered in our courts of law.

Truth And Justice

Justice is truth, and truth justice. Truth is however not always easy to discover. Truth does not often lie on the surface; more often than not, it lies at the bottom of a deep well, and has to be fished up, if possible. Sometimes it is as difficult to find as a needle in a haystack. Evidence is often tainted, and what appears on the evidence is often not the truth, or the whole truth. If truth was always easy to discover and if it was always easy to dispense justice, people would not be so foolish as to pay fabulous fees to lawyers for nothing, and the latter would not thrive as much as they do. The resources of the lawyer's armoury, however, are by no means unlimited, and even the ablest lawyers are sometimes powerless to expose falsehood, or bring the truth to light. There have been cases on record of innocent persons having been hanged on evidence which was subsequently discovered to be in some cases perjured and in others honestly mistaken. I know that there are some sanguine judges to whom truth is like an open book which he who runs may read, and who are never worried over the business of discovering it. Unfortunately, I was never able to cherish any such agreeable illusion, and had to spend many a sleepless night in consequence; and I believe that the experience of most judges must be more or less similar to mine

I say nothing here about legal subtleties which render the administration of justice so very uncertain. The huge tomes of Law Reports bristle with

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WILL ALMIGHTY DOLLAR AVERT DALAI LAMA'S GLOOMY PROPHECY?

TIBET'S FATE IN BALANCE

Deliberations now under way in Washington may disprove the generations-old prediction of a respected oracle and save the mystic democracy of Tibet from invasion by Communist Chinese armies massed along the 1,500-mile common frontier, threatening to move as soon as winter freezes the rivers to make of them invasion paths into the mountain-girt little land.

This was revealed by Count Amaury de Riencourt, who returned here recently after staying some time in the holy capital of Lhassa. For the 20,000 spunky fighters in the army of the 15-year-old "Living Buddha," the Dalai Lama, can hold off the Red swarm —given the advantage of terrain—if they are adequately armed. And Congress has on hand an allocation of dol. 75,000,000 voted to aid then-Nationalist China in her fight against Communism. A large part of this may now be diverted to the land which could become a material and moral bastion of Western ideals in the Far East.

It all depends, said the relatively young traveller, on whether this strategic oriental "Switzerland" is to be recognized as an autonomous state. Conquered in the eighteenth century by the Chinese Empire, Tibet has since been considered a loose province of China, although it claimed independence following the Chinese Revolution. No great power recognized this claim, although Britain maintained an interest there through the Indian Mission and the Russians tried unsuccessfully to gain a foothold through Mongolian influence some 20 years ago.

But now, China is in possibly unfriendly hands, official recognition of whom is being debated in Washington —and, incidental to that, the independence of Tibet. Pending on Washington's move is the recognition of most of the other democratic or Western-orbit nations. And on that hangs the whole question of armed assistance to tough Little Tibet.

Red Game

For what this strange land—combining an absolute feudal dictatorship with a quaint but levelheaded democracy, monastic mysticism and vast potential wealth—needs is financial assistance, a few experts in guerrilla warfare, and a certain amount of light armament. Recognition and a slice of that dol. 75,000,000 would go a long way toward providing this and upsetting the feared-and-believed prediction that the hitherto unbroken succession of reincarnations of the "Living Buddha" in the Dalai Lama would end with the 13th ruler, now dead, since the 14th (a youngster due to be enthroned in 1951) would never reach the throne.

And the menace of the reds—now next door after driving out the fiercely anti-Communist, Moslem Ma brothers from China's northwestern provinces—is a great deal too vivid for the Tibetans, whose belief in oracles and the reality of supernatural phenomena is based upon a good deal more than credulity and superstition. And there's more involved, de Riencourt explains, than saving one small nation, however strategic, from the Soviet maw.

For the Dalai Lama is a great spiritual ruler and is venerated widely throughout all Asia, even among those who do not worship him. The Reds, however, have got their stooges into the entourage of the Panchen Lama, whose spiritual dominion is also great, and who aspires to the wider recognition given Lhassa. In the eyes of Asia's millions, he is backed by the might of the Communists. Shall America lose precious "face" throughout this vast continent by failing to support the Dalai Lama?

BY PETER CELLIERS
Exclusive to "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

IN BORDERLAND OF TIBET

Ladakhi peasant women carrying bundles of grass. The bulk of Ladakhi population consists of agriculturists, although there is not much of cultivable land and even the available land is by no means very fertile.

Gold Mines...

And there's more. De Riencourt, whose book on Tibet "Roof Of The World," (to be published by Reinhart next spring) is likely to attract wide attention, says that Tibet is coming around slowly to a more open policy toward foreigners, after being closed to white men for centuries. In time, there will be trade and perhap American exploitation of Tibet's riches. There are alleged, for instance, to be enormously rich gold mines in the Himalayan slopes untouched for hundreds of years by reason of religious scruple and the difficulty of such heavy work at altitudes of 17,000 feet and better. American technology can overcome these difficulties if Communist technology—in the form of rifles and mortars—doesn't get there first.

But the whole secret of handling Asian peoples, de Riencourt stresses —and it is a lesson he says our leaders are only just beginning to learn— lies in combining religion with politics. That, he says, is why America's might must stand back of the Dalai Lama, for the eyes of all Asiatics are fixed upon the struggle of these two powerful religious rulers and the nations backing each.

As an example of this blend, and also as illustrating the quaint democracy of the land of prayer wheels and devil dances—a philosophical leaning which is anti-Communist and to our advantage—de Riencourt mentions that every official post in Tibet is held by two men one a lay technician, the other a religious technician. There are thus two commanders-in-chief of the army, two Ministers of the Interior, etc. It's effective and not at all funny to a people who believe so firmly in the power of prediction that State oracles are appointed and their mutterings listened to—by

(Continued on page 28)

SHAW'S GIBE AT PEDAGOGUES

TEACHER, come back to the head of the class—where you belong!

That gibe that's been bothering you all these years—"He who can, does; he who cannot teaches"—has at last been amended. And by the originator of the devastating crack, at that!

George Bernard Shaw, in a note to this writer indicated that his witticism has been grossly misinterpreted. It has, indeed, been so widely misinterpreted that few realised Shaw started the epigram on its way.

It has, of course, been used most generously by those whose own experience has been extremely limited, so far as teachers are concerned, or whose experience was outstandingly painful, or who wished for their own reasons to override the opinions of a pedagogue.

Said: Shaw, tersely, on a postal card to the reporters:

"He who can do cannot teach. He who can teach (a rarer gift) cannot do.

"Which was the greater, Aristotle or Alexander? Hobbes or Charles?"

Alexander the Great, of ccourse, is remembered by every amateur historian for his never-ending conquests, and his final, perhaps apocryphal, complaint of "no more worlds to conquer."

Aristotle, on the other hand, recorded the philosophy of Plato and was himself the author of the enduring realist, materialistic school of thought. He was the ancient forefather of the "Age of Reason" that rescued Europe from the Middle Ages by glorifying the use of the intellect. Aristotle, too, was one of the first to assert that man is endowed with free choice and free will (a modern conception we are still not entirely at home with), and, as a teacher (Alexander being one of his pupils) he stressed the exercise of deductive logic and pure reason.

Charles II of England, when he is remembered at all, is remembered as the Restoration King who was brought back after Cromwell's severe rule, and whose reign was a succession of battles with Parliament.

Thomas Hobbes, Charles' contemporary, was among the first to proclaim the doctrine of the "social contract" by which governments are instituted. Although he was himself a defender of absolute monarchy, his "social contract" theory was later appropriated by democrats—and is still upheld by them—in such documents as the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution.

Score two for G.B.S. and the teachers!

The sage of Ayot St. Lawrence was moved to make his amending observation after receiving a note from the Providence man which pointed out that the present and growing teacher shortage may be caused in no small measure by the attitude Shaw's remark epitomized:

"He who can, does; he who cannot, teaches."

The revised version approaches, but does not yet reach the actual phrasing every good teacher feels is true:

"He who can teach, does so; he who cannot teach, does something else."

But Shaw's generous bow to the teaching profession ("a rarer gift") must at least be counted as a good stride in the direction of making the art of instructing youth more palatable to those who would, and should, practise it.

AT PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION

President Rajendra Prasad (centre) at a reception to the foreign diplomats and the other big officials on 'R' Day.

Direction Of Head

*

Science has also found that if you sleep with your head to the north—in line with the earth's main magnetic field of force — the spectre of insomnia is likely to be banished. Says one scientist: "Magnetic and other cosmic forces undoubtedly influence the processes of our bodies and minds. A great number of forces have effects on human beings, and if you believe that by sleeping with your head to the north insomnia can be cured; you will bring about a state through auto-suggestion which will encourage better sleep."

So before turning in to-night, just have a look at the direction in which your bed lies!

He Twists 'Red' Bear's Tail

FRENCH LEFTIST WANTS TO PRY INTO SOVIET 'BELSENS'

BY MORLEY CASSIDY

IF anyone knows how to let go of a bear's tail gracefully, the first team of France's Communist propagandists will be awfully happy to know how it is done.

For three weeks now, they have been wrestling with a bear named David Rousset, who is daily twisting the best of them into figure-8's.

Rousset, a young left-wing novelist, a plumpish chap with horn-rimmed glasses and the persistence of a sheet of fly-paper, started it all a few weeks ago by dropping a suggestion into a sedate literary weekly, 'Figaro Litteraire'.

It was a suggestion that looked almost as innocent as Andrei Vishinsky patting a young Communist worker's head.

"The people of the Left", said Rousset, "cannot longer remain silent before the charges that Russia today maintains concentration camps on the model of those operated by the Nazis.

"We of the Left do not raise this problem. It is raised by documents and the testimony of many people from many lands. If we of the Left do not face this problem, it will be left to the hands of former Nazis and their collaborators."

So, said Rousset, since Russia is "the champion of Socialism and of the doctrine of man's emancipation," a committee of experts should settle the question, once and for all.

And what experts should look into the matter?

Naturally, men who know a concentration camp when they see one. In other words, the men who fought side by side with Communists against Fascism, and were tortured with them in German concentration camps.

Rousset proposed, therefore, that veterans of these German concentration camps—including, certainly, all Communists who would join in the project—should form a committee to demand that Russia let them see for themselves what is behoind these stories.

It was awfully logical. "Former inmates of the Nazi camps," said Rousset, "are experts who could not be fooled by a 24-hour camouflage, designed to make a slave-labour camp look like an approximately acceptable labour camp."

And it was logical in another way, even more embarrassing. For Rousset is a Socialist of pre-war standing, and he made this the basis of his suggestion.

"Friends of the Left," he said, "you fear that if this question is raised, it will serve the cause of reaction throughout the world!

"I tell you that it has already been raised, by others than us, and that if you remain silent reaction will profit, and you will be able to say nothing because you will have been cowardly."

Rousset, unfortunately (for the Communists), was a man who could not be brushed aside as a 'Fascist warmonger."

He has long been something of a favourite of both Communists and others of the French Resistance. Before the war he was a far-Left Socialist, writing furiously of Fascist crimes against humanity.

He had fought in the French army, later fought underground until captured by the Germans, and then spent two years in Hitler's concentration camps.

A real expert, in short.

Two of his books, "Days of our Death," and "The Concentrationist's Universe" dealing with his own centration camp experiences, had been roundly cheered in both Communist and non-Communist Press.

And in about 20 minutes after his suggestion hit the Paris newsstands, it was clear that he had tossed the Communists a ball of sticky hot tar.

Almost immediately, Professor Leon Mazeaud, President of the National Federation of Deportees and Internees of the Resistance, announced that the 20,000 members of his organization were solidly behind the idea.

"For two years," he said, "we have been hoping that an inquiry of this sort could be organized."

France's admiration for the men of the Resistance and its horror of the concentration camps which so many knew firsthand, made this a tough one for the Communist propagandists. One after the other they have been trying to find the answer, and giving the French public one of the best free shows of the season.

The Editors of 'L'Humanite', the party's Paris daily and the bellwether of its troupe of 70 papers and magazines, tried their hands first, with formula No. 1.

"Following in the footsteps of the late Dr. Paul Josef Goebbels," wrote one of its editors, Francis Cohen, "M. Rousset raises a myth. Playing the game of the American warmongers with the faked information of the American Intelligence Service....", and so on.

Rousset promptly called a press conference, which attracted so many journalists of every shade of opinion that half of them could not get into the room.

"The documents which inspire our anxiety," he said "number many thousands. They come from former inmates of the Soviet labour camps. Many of them come from Poles who were released during the war to fight against the Germans."

Three Lines Of Action

Since then, editors of 'L'Humanite' and the rest of the Communist battery have tried three lines of thought:

1. There are no concentration camps in Russia. They were invented by the Trotskyist, David Rousset.

2. If there are any camps, they are good camps; because they are not for workers, but only for people who oppress the workers—Russian Fascists presumably.

3. Why bring up Russian concentration camps, anyway, when there are others in Spain, Greece, Madagascar and Viet-Nam that might be easier to get into?

None of these has worked out very well. In the first stage, one of 'L'Humanite' editors, ean Effel, thought the whole thing could be laughed off.

"Why does not M. Rousset occupy himself usefully, at something like raising giraffes?' he suggested. "It would indeed be surprising if, in a country of 200,000,000, there were not a few rascals. And M. Rousset who calls himself a Socialist, should not grow indignant if the Socialist regime defends itself against enemies."

The opposition press fell on that with bitter glee.

"Not so long ago,' said 'Le Figaro,' "there was Auschwitz, Ravensbruck and Bergen-Belsen, likewise 'camps of re-education' for 'few rascals'. One didn't know much about them, either and the Nazi humourists used to talk of them in a jocular way....but the affair turned out to be fairly serious after all."

Thrown Back

So Pierre Daix, editor of the Communist literary journal, 'Les Lettres Francaises, took over.

He gave Rousset a tongue-lashing in which, among other things, he declared that he had "conducted since 1945 a campaign to turn the victims of Nazism into the allies of former Nazis, in the anti-Soviet war now being prepared.'

Rousset promptly sued for libel, and seized the occasion to point out that Daix seemed to be defending the camps as "the finest achievement of Socialism—by which the winners of the war against man's exploitation of man are now able, in their turn to do the exploiting."

Each exchange has built the fire a little higher, with one after another of Paris's left-wing newspapers—'Combat', 'Franc-Tireur' and others—joining in asking the Communists: "Why not?"

'L'Humanite's' latest effort is a daily column headed "Go to Nosibe, Monsieur Rousset!" or "Ask to see Macronisos, Monsieur Rousset;" in which Rousset is daily torn apart and told where he can find other concentration camps.

They Can't Refuse!

'It's not a bad column—except that Rousset has already said his committee will be delighted to visit all these camps; but that Russia should come first because it is the land which holds first interest for all the workers of the world.

Rousset plans to call a meeting soon for the formal organisation of a Concentration-Camps Victims' Committee which will make the formal request to see Russia's camps.

Most of France thinks there is not much chance the request will succeed. But Rousset says, "Why not? To refuse such a request would be in itself, an indication of what the workers of the world must think".

'IT NEEDS PUSHING FROM BOTH ENDS'

SHOES EXPAND WITH GROWING FEET

★

MANY new advances in scientific shoemaking are being made at the new laboratories of the British Boot and Shoe Research Association which were opened recently at Kettering, England. These laboratories have been built to enable the shoe research association to improve construction and quality of footwear, and examine the fitness of new shoemaking materials.

Among the projects now making progress at Kettering is the development of "expanding shoes" which are designed to "grow" with the child who wears them. A major achievement of the association has been to devise a new method of shoe measurement by precision grading.

FOOTBALL THROUGH THE AGES

"In a few parts of the world, at least, football is indisputably ritualistic, and for aught we know, the first football ever kicked on British soil may have been the head of a defeated chieftain."

—Prof. F. E. P. Magoun Jr. of Yale.

★

"It is ordered by Henry Gee, Mayor of the City of Chester, that the said * * * shoemakers (shall deliver) unto the drapers * * * at the Cross upon the Rood Dee, one ball of leather, called a football * * * to play at thence to the Common Hall of the said City."

—Mayoral Proclamation, 1533.

★

"As concerning football playing I protest unto you that it may rather be called a bloody and murthering practice than a felowlye sport or pastime. For dooth not every one lye in waight for his adversarie, seeking to overthrowe him and picke him on his nose: and he that can serve the most of this fashion he is counted the only fellow, and who but he!" —Stubbes, 1583.

★

"So that by this means sometimes their necks are broken, sometimes their legs, sometimes their arms, sometimes their noses gush out with blood. And hereof groweth envy, rancour, and malice, sometimes brawling, homicide and great effusion of blood as experience teacheth."

—A Sixteenth-Century Writer.

★

"Am I so round with you as you with me,
That like a football you do spurn me thus?"

—Shakespeare.

★

"Football is a useful and charming exercise. It is a leather ball about as big as one's head, filled with wind. This is kick'd about from one to t'other in the streets, by him that can get at it, and that is all the art of it."

—Misson (Eighteenth Century).

★

"Then strip, my lads, and to it,
though sharp be the weather,
And if, by mischance, you should happen to fall,
There are worse things in life than a tumble on the heather,
And life is itself but a game at football."

—Sir Walter Scott.

★

"The football mounted to the pitch
Of the lark's flight, or shaped a rainbow curve
Aloft, in prospect of the shouting field.

—Wordsworth.

★

"To get bruised ribs and dislocated shoulders in practice flights out of second and third story windows I should understand: an accomplishment of that kind might be useful in time of fire; but to what end does all the bruising of football tend."

—Max O'Rell.

★

"Don't forget that the cheerful loser is a sort of winner."

—William Howard Taft.

★

"The natural man does not want fair play; he wants his side to win."

—Robert Lynd.

★

"A college team many times consists of two good players and twenty-two hearty eaters."

—Barrett of Columbia.

"Escorts can be rightly divided into three classes. First there is Class A—the undergraduate. Then there is Class B—the old graduate. And lastly Class C—the non-college man who changes his alma mater every year that Notre Dame has a weak team."

—J. P. Phelps.

★

"Yet, in a hundred scenes, all much the same,
I know that weekly half a million men
Who never actually played the game,
Hustling like cattle herded in a pen,
Look on and shout
While two and twenty hirelings kick a ball about."

—Sir Owen Seaman.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There
By. J. C. MAITRA

★

COMMONWEALTH'S SECOND VISIT—A FLOP—DIMINISHING POPULARITY OF LAWN TENNIS—LACK OF ORGANISATION AND CO-OPERATION RESPONSIBLE, SAY TOURISTS—CHANGES FOR FIFTH TEST—ANOTHER COMMONWEALTH VISIT?—HOCKEY STALEMATE CONTINUES.

The Commonwealth Cricket team is back again in our midst. They have been playing matches at the Brabourne Stadium. But who is going there to see them? Very few indeed! Just imagine a month ago when they played their second Test match at the old venue, you could hardly find your way to the Stadium—so intense and furious was the rush of the fans. All were eager to see the stars in action. They were anxious to see how their own favourites would fare against them. Now that they have seen them all in action, they do not want to see them again.

Funny, isn't it? Those who love the game and admire the artistry and skill displayed by its renowned exponents are expected to flock again and again to enjoy and appreciate their beauty. True lovers are drawn to their beloved just as moths are drawn to the blazing lamps. But our cricket-lovers are not inspired and built that way. The depth of their love is not constant and expansive. It is short and fleeting. That's why there are not to be seen anywhere near the Stadium these days.

ORGANISERS DISILLUSIONED

I asked a friend of mine who, I thought, was mad after cricket why he had not gone to the Stadium. "What's there in this show", he mournfully replied. "We have seen enough of it. We have no more money or time to waste over it", he concluded. That's the chorus heard almost everywhere. People have no stomach for more cricket. Probably they would have invaded the Stadium again had there been another Test match. But for engagements of a decidedly one-sided nature they have no attraction.

Consequently the last three engagements have turned out to be sheer flops. It is mere waste of money for the organisers who were optimistic enough to bank on a lucrative return from them. Now they are disillusioned. Instead of bringing any profit, they have yielded heavy losses, for which they had not bargained at all. However this is a lesson they should take to heart for the future. They should not try to overfeed our fans in the way they attempted to do.

If the CCI or the BCA match were staged before the Test, it might have provided some interest for the fans. Now nobody has any stomach for this mediocre fare. A Test might have roused them again as the fifth Test did last year. But that is also a matter for speculation

PROFITABLE FOR JUNIOR PLAYERS

I do not say that these matches are not beneficial for the junior players. They are highly profitable for them as they have an opportunity of watching the great exponents of the game from those quarters. They have a chance to learn a lot. And the experience they gain is sure to stand them in good stead in future. Especially in the case of the school boys and other youngsters, they are a great boon. In this respect these engagements are necessary and desirable.

But Bombay is not the place to hold them. Cricket is fast losing its charm for our city. I should not be at all surprised if this game becomes a dead pastime before long.

Strange as it may seem, these foreign visits every year have done little to stimulate interest and enthusiasm among our youngsters. All that they seem to have learned is behaving in a rowdy and disgraceful manner at the time of these matches. If this is all the benefit they gain by these engagements, the sooner they are stopped the better it will be for all concerned. Surely that is not a consummation one would desire. But what else can you wish when the results are not to our liking?

DIMINISHING POPULARITY OF TENNIS

The diminishing popularity of lawn tennis in Bombay—and India—is equally obvious. The crowds which the Bombay Presidency Championships at the Hindu Gymkhana and Western India Championships at the Bombay Gymkhana used to draw in the pre-war days are non-existent these days. Even the visitors from the foreign lands have not been able to generate a patch of enthusiasm among the dwindling ranks of the followers of this lovely game.

Probably because the early hopes of an entertainment by most of those brilliant stars who dazzled the Calcutta crowds a few weeks ago were dashed to the ground, many people stayed away. I am afraid there is something radically wrong with the management of tennis in this country. There seems to be little co-operation between the All-India body and the provincial associations. Otherwise how can you account for the absence of top-notch players from a major tournament like the Western India Championships and their participation in a minor competition like the Trivandrum show?

LACK OF CO-OPERATION

The proper thing for the AILTA would have been to chalk out an All-India programme for the visiting stars, or they do in cricket, in collaboration with the provincial associations before they arrived here. They could have then visited the most important centres of India quite comfortably and at the same time infused interest in them all. It appears that T. S. Kakko, the Honorary Secretary of the AILTA, did nothing of this kind. At any rate he gave a wide birth to the Bombay Association.

I have heard complaints from visiting players about their tour programme. Most of them would have liked to take part in a comparatively minor tournament—in order to get used to Indian conditions—before they were called upon to battle for the Asian Championships. Suppose the All-India Lawn Tennis Championships were held before the Asian tournament, it is very unlikely if Dilip Bose and Sumant Misra would have got away with the Blue Ribands of Asia at the expense of the foreign visitors. And if they did succeed, the glory to them would have been all the greater.

WHY ALLAHABAD?

By the way, I cannot understand why the National Championships are still held at an unimportant centre like Allahabad. We are all grateful to A. C. Gupta, the organiser of this competition and the first Honorary Secretary of the A.I.L.T.A., for keeping them alive in their early years. But for his devoted nursing they might have died a natural death long ago. All the same, it must be recognised that Allahabad has done little to make the tournament as successful and as attractive as it should be. Then why should we stick to Allahabad for all time?

It would be wiser to shift the venue to Delhi or Calcutta. If the National Championships were staged at the metropolis of India—and prior to the Asian tournament—both the competitions would have met with resounding success. As it happened, both of them failed in their ultimate purpose. All those who are entrusted with the administration and promotion of lawn tennis in this country should take a lesson from this and arrange our future programme in a businesslike and farsighted manner. Otherwise tennis would be doomed in Bharat.

TOURISTS IMPRESSIONS

Mrs. Betty Hilton and G. D. Oakley on their return to Britain after their recent tour in India have pointed out the above defects in their press statements. It is clear that they and the other tourists were thoroughly dissatisfied with the way their tour in this country was managed by Secretary Kakko. I am quite prepared to concede that Kakko tried his best to make the Asian tournament a great success And he saw to the comfort of the foreign visitors in every way.

But his duties to the A.I.L.T.A. and the visitors did not end there It was for him to see that the tourists were able to give of their best and our fans could enjoy them to their heart's content. This was not possible because of their congested and ill-regulated programme. On the one hand, the players were run down through over-exertion and on the other the people could not get their money's worth even though a considerable amount was spent for their entertainment.

WORLD'S BEST COURTS

It is gratifying to hear that the South Club's courts are better than even those at Wimbledon, the Mecca of lawn tennis, and that our players are thoroughly sporting. Indians take the game as a sport and not as a serious business as they do in America. But they are still far behind the leading nations of the world. The tournaments that have followed the Asian Championships have conclusively proved our backwardness.

We in Bombay had the sory spectacle of our National and Western India Hard Court Champions, G. Vasant, and Khanum Singh being literally slaughtered by Vladimir Cernik and Gim Hoahing respectively who may be classed only in the third or fourth grade of world tennis. I do not blame our stalwarts at all. They do not enjoy all the facilities which are provided in the western countries.

HOW TO PRODUCE WORLD BEATERS

Our boys and girls do not start playing till they are on the point of crossing the 'teens'. That is because our schools do not—probably cannot afford the luxury of it—play or encourage tennis. Even colleges do not promote it as much as they should. Then how can you have a Rene Lacoste or Donald Budge in India? They became World Champions when they were still in their 'teens'. We can produce World Champions only if we initiate our youngsters to the game early enough. Othewise they will not retain the strength and stamina to fight a marathon battle.

Then where are the courts for them to practise? The few courts that our gymkhanas and clubs possess are meant for their members recreation. They can never dream a reaching the top. So we must have public courts as obtain in the west. They must be available for use at a nominal change. It is upto the municipalities to provide them.

The question of coaching them by trained experts arises next. That is the business of the National and State controlling bodies. Unless they are put on a sound financial and efficient basis, we can expect little from them.

Lastly our promising youngsters need to be sent abroad as often as possible to gain experience in the best of company. Unfortunately we are greatly handicapped geographically by long distances. But that cannot be helped. We must make the best of the situation if we even hope to rise to the top of the world. We need men with vision, courage and broadmindedness at the helm of our affairs. Then only we shall succeed.

SEN INVITED AT LAST

The team for the fifth and final Test which will commence at Madras on February 17, has been announced. It is rather unfortunate that both Vijay Merchant and Lala Amarnath are unable to take part in it. So our team will not be in full strength even once during the series. Vijay Hazare will lead the side again. Fourteen players have been selected in which M. K. Mantri, the wicket keeper, and Ghulam Ahmed, the Hyderabad bowler do not find a place.

Prabir Sen, the Calcutta wicket-keeper, C. S. Nayudu and N. Chowdhury have been brought back with B. C. Alva and P. G. Joshi finding favour with the selectors to be in the reserve.

It will be a fairly strong combination and we may hope for a glorious reptition of the Calcutta Test if Hazare succeeds in gaining the initial advantage through the spin of the coin. The result may however, go the other way about should the toss act adversely against us and our fieldsmen support it by their usual fielding lapses. I am not a pessimist. So I would hope for the best.

WASTE OF MONEY

I hear that plans are already afoot to import another Commonwealth team under the leadership of Martin Donnelly of New Zealand next season.

I am opposed to the intended visit of another team as we have in our midst at present. I do not mean any disrespect to Jock Livingston and his men. But I do suggest that only representative sides from particular countries should be invited. Then the Tests will have some meaning. This view is supported by great authorities like Col. C. K. Nayudu and Prof. D. B. Deodhar.

Besides it serves no useful purpose by entertaining a foreign team every year. It does not give any breathing time even to our own players to assimilate the lessons they have learnt from the latest visitors. In these days of national economy we can hardly afford to throw good money away in pursuit of idle recreation.

HOCKEY STALEMATE CONTINUES

In my last article I had referred to the Hockey umpires bills which was a matter of dispute between the B.P.H.A. and the Umpires Association. I am told that the bills were in connection with the printing of the Umpire annual report and not their conveyance charges. I am sorry for this mistake. But it was not clear from the resolution passed by the Umpires body of the talks I had with an official of the B.P.H.A.

Still the position remains where it was. One side insists that a promise was given that their bills would be paid up and the other side disowns such a promise. Meanwhile the stalemate continues.

SPIRIT OF CAMARADERIE

I fail to understand why the B.H.U.A. did not elect their office-bearers when they elected a new committee. If they had done so probably that would have carried greater weight with the B.P.H.A. What I have been able to gather from the powers that be is that discourteous and pungeant lettere were exchanged by both the parties. I hold no brief for either. But I do feel that in matters sporting, the spirit of camaraderie should always prevail on all sides.

From the appointment of an Umpires Sub-Committee by the B.P.H.A. and the steps the former has taken in examining aspiring whistlers it would appear that the controlling body is out to kill the Umpires Association right away. It remains to be seen how far they succeed in providing efficient umpiring in future. So far they have failed.

FIVE NEGROES LYNCHED IN U.S.

THE Civil rights congress has published in the press a letter to President Truman demanding that emergency measures be taken in connection with the lynching of five Negroes in the first few days of 1950.

The letter points out that the first case of lynching occurred on New Year's eve in Ballsville, Virginia, where a mob armed with axes killed a Negro farmer named Samuel Taylor. The police took no steps to arrest the murderers.

The Civil Rights Congress also refers to the murder of three Negro children in Kosciusko, Mississippi, on January 9, and to the brutal murder in New York of George West, who was killed by a policeman, on New Year's eve, simply because he demanded that the policeman should stop threatening two other Negroes.

The letter points out that murders of Negroes are occurring "almost daily" in the United States. But already this year an anti-lynching measure—one of the the Civil Rights issues backed by President Truman—has been pigeon-holed by the U. S. Senate, while another two measures, anti-poll tax and fair employment practices, are expected to suffer the same fate.

Kuomintang Recruits For French In Germany

THE newspaper 'Neues Deutschland' reports that the head of the Kuomintang "Military Mission" in Western Berlin is one of the chief leaders behind the scenes in the recruitment and contraband dispatch of Germans for employment in the struggle against the national liberation movement in Eastern Asia. During recent weeks this Kuomintang agent frequently visited the French Military Mission in Berlin, where he negotiated with officers of the French General Staff for the creation of an "Auxiliary Corps" for the war in Viet-Nam and in South-Eastern Asia. In addition, he drew into this activity members of his own "Military Mission."

Chiang Kai-Shek's clique, writes the newspaper, is trying specially to recruit former Nazi officers for the planned "Auxiliary Corps." They hope to create a bridgehead in Viet-Nam for the struggle against the Chinese People's Republic.

"Neues Deutschland" demands the prohibition of 'this criminal activity. It is high time, the newpaper writes in conclusion, to prohibit such agents of the bankrupt Kuomintang, and to expel them from Berlin and Germany.

GOOD-BYE TO CHURCHILL

London City Bet Runs 6 To 4 For Labour Victory

BY KEITH RICHARDS

Exclusive To "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

BRITAIN'S voters have suddenly discovered an additional incentive for returning a Labour Government, and a powerful one. Winston Churchill, they say, (they, in this case, being some of his less discreet friends) is declaring that, unless the Tories win the election with a large enough majority to keep power for five years, he will retire from parliamentary politics. Such a decision would certainly meet with great approval among British workers. As one of them said to me at the time of the notorious Fulton speech, "Churchill has had a brilliant career. The only trouble is, it has been too long."

Churchill is not the only party leader with problems. Labour Premier Clement Attlee is in trouble on his home-ground. He is standing for the exceedingly safe Walthamstow (London) seat—his old Limehouse constituency is now incorporated in Stepney, where sitting member, Communist Phil Piratin, has a large following. The snag, however, is ex-Labour M.P., Lester Hutchinson Lester Hutchinson, who achieved a world-wide reputation when he was jailed in India (the Meerut Conspiracy case) was expelled from the Labour Party recently because of his uncompromising opposition to Labour foreign policy. He has now been asked by Left-Labourites to fight the Prime Minister at Walthamstow. His first few meetings there have shown surprisingly wide support amongst the "safe" Labour voters. Clement is now realising his new seat will prove little safer than his last. At the very least he will have to fight for his seat, which means he will not be able to devote his time to campaign planning, or to speaking for candidates in more doubtful areas.

Who is going to win? The Tory papers and the Tory leaders say the Tories. The Labour press insists it will be Labour. Mr. Cruickshank, optimistic editor of the Liberal "News Chronicle hints the Liberals may surprise us yet (they will surprise me if their seats run into double figures). But let us ignore all these pundits, for their views, clearly, are coloured by their hopes. Not so the hard-headed, stony-hearted City of London. Tory to a man, the Stock Exchange types all cheer for Churchill—but business, sir, is business. If you want to bet—they're backing Labour to win, at 6 to 4.

TORY FRONT MUNITIONS PILE

Scene at the Conservative Central office, Westminster, as pamphlets and posters are ready for the General Election.

SHOULD AN EDITOR TELL?

(Continued from Page 8)

the "New Statesman and Nation" writes:—The House of Commons discussion of the "John Hadlow" incident revealed that some members of Parliament are completely at sea about the issues involved. One Member, Mr. Jennings, even went so far as to ask why the editor of this journal did not tell the Home Secretary the real name of the writer to whom we had accorded anonymity! No one who has the remotest idea either of the history and tradition of the Press or of the actual problems of editorship could have asked such a question.

An editor is just as much a repository of confidences as a doctor or a lawyer. His right and duty to maintain secrecy are recognised by the law—the only exception, we believe, is where the Official Secrets Act or Parliamentary privilege is involved, and even here it may well on occasion be the duty of the editor to go to prison himself ratner than break faith with a contributor

To suggest that it would not be a serious breach of faith on the editor's part to reveal a name against the will of the writer is to challenge a very important part of the traditional function of the Press as a "watchdog of liberty". The story of the battle for the freedom of the Press has often involved the right of anonymity just as it has included the defeat of efforts to apply the law of criminal libel as a means of stifling Press criticism. The case of Junius, quoted by the Home Secretary in the House on Tuesday, is only one of many in which liberty has been preserved and enlarged by anonymous criticism

Anonymity is frequently necessary if criticism is to be outspoken and honest. During the war, for instance, those holding positions in public service were frequently enabled by the rule of anonymity successfully to expose Ministerial blunders and official scandals which otherwise would have remained unremedied.

Anonymity

There is a second issue besides that of anonymity. There are those who suggest that "John Hadlow's" letter should not have been published unless the Editor had previously assured himself of the truth of all the facts contained in it. This is a view which does not bear scrutiny. It is especially odd that anyone should hold it after the recent discussion in the House of Commons of the right of the "News Chronicle" and the "Daily Mail" to print what were admittedly very damaging and, as it proved, untruthful statements about a group of workers who had no opportunity of defending themselves The Minister of Labour, who began by attacking these newspapers on the assumption that their own reporters were at fault, handsomely apologised when it become clear that they were accurately reporting statements which themselves were false, but for whose falsity neither the Editors nor the reporters were responsible. If the "News Chronicle" and the "Daily Mail" were not to blame for publishing these untrue statements—and that was clearly the view of the Commons—how much less are we to blame for publishing a letter from a "national daily" journalist whose eye-witness report we were obviously not in a position to check! Moreover, editorial responsibility for views and facts published in the correspondence columns is admittedly much less direct than for statements in editorial or news columns We are glad to note that the Home Secretary did not say, either in his original statement or in the statement that he read before the House of Commons on Tuesday, that this journal ought not to have published the letter; nor did he make the impossible suggestion that we ought in some way to have carried out a private inquiry into its allegations before publishing it. He did, however, suggest that we should not have published the letter without assurance that the writer would come forward if an inquiry were offered. In the last resort this view challenges the right of anonymity, and we doubt whether Mr. Chuter Ede, with his scrupulous regard for civil liberties, would maintain it,

Right To Anonymity

What, then, is the editor's responsibility in publishing letters? He must assure himself, as far as he can, that they are not libellous and that the writer—especially if the letter makes serious allegations—is a reputable person who writes in good faith and is in a position to know what he is talking about All these demands were satisfied in the case of "John Hadlow". He was an established journalist and he was an eye-witness of the incident he described. He had not, as far as we could judge, any axe to grind in the matter. His letter, moreover, provided a specific example of allegations which reached us in other letters that were not published because they were too vague or tendentious. That he was justified in asking for anonymity when he sent us the letter is apparent from the fact that he was compelled to resign after the matter had been raised in the House. We sought to persuade "John Hadlow" that he was more likely to be dismissed if he tried to remain anonymous than if he came forward boldly, when he would be protected by the whole weight of public opinion. In this matter of the inquiry we desired whole-heartedly to co-operate with the Home Secretary; and he very fairly acknowledged to the House of Commons that we did so. But "John Hadlow" had the right to his anonymity and we were compelled to accept his decision

Its Absurdity

Apart from publishing "John Hadlow's" letter, this journal has made, in recent weeks, no criticism of the police, except to point out the obvious undesirability of drafting ex-Palestine policemen into the East End. We are indeed thankful that, in contrast with the police in most countries today, ours remain civilians and faithful servants of the public. But we cannot admit that they are sacrosanct; nor can we surrender our right to print attacks upon them, when, in our view, it is in the public interest to do so. Newspapers, with different political views from our own, are constantly making the gravest allegations against the staffs of public Corporations; and no one, so far as we know, has challenged their right to do so.

If Members of Parliament complain that criticism of the police affects their morale, then they should be actually solicitous for the morale of the men and women in our nationalised industries; in that case it would follow that allegations against those in every sort of public service are in future to be regarded as improper.

Merely to state this is to reveal its absurdity. We defend, for instance, the right of the "Sunday Express" to accuse certain public servants of acquiring motor cars by unfair methods, not because we believe for one moment that the charge can be substantiated, but because we hold that the whispered rumour and the "smear campaign", by word of mouth, are far more harmful to a free society than allegations in cold print which can be publicly investigated.

Right Of Press

Members of Parliament rightly insist that one of their main duties is to give voice to public criticism and concern; and they possess a unique immunity from any penalty, even when the allegations, which they make in the House of Commons, are both serious and erroneous. The freedom of the Press to criticise is equally vital; but the Press neither enjoys the immunity provided by Parliamentary privilege nor has it ever laid claim to it.

It will be an evil day if Parliament, properly enjoying its special immunity, comes to resent the much more restricted rightt of the Press to complain of grievances and to print allegations. Each in his own way, the Newspaper Editor and the Member of Parliament, by courageous and responsible use of his rignt of criticism, defends the citizen against arbitrary power.

In Providence, Rhode Island, a department store Santa spent an afternoon patting the heads of small children. When it was time for him to go home, he felt for his watch—and discovered that one of his sweet little visitors had departed with it.

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PT. DEV DUTT SHASHTRI.
RAJ JYOTISHI.
(B.C.B.) KARTARPUR (E.P.)

Inquiry Into Civil Aviation

RAJADYAKSHA TO BE CHAIRMAN

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4—Mr. S. Rajadyaksha, Judge of the Bombay High Court, is being mentioned as chairman of the proposed committee to inquire into civil aviation in the country.

Mr. H. L. Dey, a member of the Tariff Board, and Mr. R. Narayanaswami, Joint Secretary, Finance Ministry, are likely to be the two members of the Committee.

A foreign civil aviation expert, possibly from Australia, will be an associate member of the Committee. A prominent Australian airline has been approached for the services of one of its experts on the staff.

The committee's terms of reference will include examination of the questions of nationalization of the industry fares, freight rates, traffic conditions, and of the working of the night air mail service, with the object of finding means for the development of the industry.—(Statesman).

ADDITIONAL GRANTS TO ASSAM

Pandit Nehru's Assurance

GAUHATI, Feb. 4 (PTI): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, has assured Assam members of the Indian Parliament who met him in Delhi on Thursday that the question of additional grants to the State would be sympathetically considered soon after the budget session and steps would be taken up to set up the proposed Financial Commission as soon as possible, according to a message received here from New Delhi.

The Assam Parliamentarians were representing to the Prime Minister that the Deshmukh Award should be modified to accommodate the "just and crying needs" of Assam. They urged the Prime Minister to make available to Assam additional grants and also to set up the Finance Commission contemplated by the Constitution by bringing a bill in this session of Parliament.

The Prime Minister, while agreeing that Assam needs special help, is reported to have said that the Deshmukh Award is going to be a binding one.

PREAMBLES TO BILLS NOW SIMPLER

NEW DELHI, Feb 4 (PTI): A new and simple phraseology has been evolved for the preamble of bills in Republican India.

Instead of the cumbersome and long preamble "whereas it is expedient for the purposes hereinafter appearing; it is hereby enacted as follows". the simple phraseology "Be it enacted by Parliament as follows" will be used.

The two bills passed by Parliament yesterday had their preambles amended in this manner.

Film Inquiry Body In City

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Film Inquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the various problems facing the industry met here yesterday for a three-day session.

The members visited film studios in the city and contacted leading men in the industry.

After the session in Bombay, the Committee will visit film producing centrs in the country to acquire first hand knowledge of the conditions prevalent in the industry.

700 HOMELESS IN KOLSIRSI FIRE

KARWAR, Feb. 2 (PTI): Seven hundred villagers of Kolsirsi have been rendered homeless when all the 92 houses were razed to ground by a big fire. No human lives were lost but five heads of cattle were burnt.

Kolsirsi is a village about four miles from Siddapur.

First official estimates put the total loss at Rs 80,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3. (PTI-Reuter): Amjard Ali arrived by air today from Pakistan to assume his new duties as Minister in charge of economic affairs at the Pakistan embassy in Washington and leader of his country's delegation to the United Nations' economic and social council.

NEED OF TIGHTENING UP COMPANY LAW

Plea Before Fiscal Commission To End Abuses In Management

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE fifth session of the Fiscal Commission began this morning at the Council Hall under the chairmanship of Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Chairman of the Commission.

In the morning, the Commission examined the representatives of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association. They advocated a long-term policy of road development as a method of quickening the tempo of industrialization both in the rural and urban areas. Questioned about the priorities to be given to particular types of road-building, the Association agreed that as long as finance was lacking some priorities were necessary and it might be desirable to concentrate on rural and feeder roads.

ABUSES IN MANAGEMENT

Shri. J. J. Kapadia, who was examined later stated that since 1938-39 the abuses and irregularities in the management of industrial undertakings had increased enormously — irrespective of whether such undertakings were run by managing agents or managing directors.

These irregularities had particularly increased since 1945, and one of the important factors which had impeded industrial investment in the last few years was the loss of confidence on the part of investers in the entrepreneurial class.

It was necessary, in the opinion of the witness, to tighten up Company Laws on the lines of recent amendments to them in U.S.A., U.K. and Canada.

He also advocated the setting up of an appropriate administrative organisation for scrutinising prospectuses before they were published and for supervising the working of industrial undertakings from time to time.

SOCIALISTS' PLEA

In the afternoon, the Commission examined Messrs. Ashoka Mehta and Rohit Dave on behalf of the Socialist Party and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha. They advocated a comprehensive plan of industrial development divided into stages, based on increased production and austerity in consumption.

In the first stage, the maximum of the available capital should be invested in basic industries.

In the second stage the available savings should be invested in capital goods industries which should then be able to utilize the products of the basic industries.

In the third and last stage, the available savings should be used for developing rural industries.

Such a plan might be worked democratically but Government should not shrink from coercion should this be necessary.

PLANNING COMMISSION

The witnesses urged the establishment of a National Planning Commission to work out such a plan. With the establishment of such a Planning Commission the entire economy of the country would come under one central direction. This should be reflected in the administrative machinery. A Ministry for Economic Development must be created and the Department of Industry, Commerce and Supply should be integrated with this Ministry. The Tariff Board would then no longer be required as a separate body but would form part of the Planning Commission.

The Commission is meeting again tomorrow.

Dr. Karl Seitz Dead

VIENNA, Feb. 4 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Karl Seitz, first President of the Austrian Republic after the First World War, for many years Mayor of Vienna and one of the founders of the Austrian Social Democratic Party, died here Thursday night at the age of 81.

During the Second World War he was imprisoned by the Germans in the notorious Ravensbrueck Concentration Camp.

Hindu Pilgrims Leave For Pakistan

AMRITSAR, Feb. 4 (PTI): A batch of about 25 Hindus, headed by Lal Bansi Dhar Kapur, left today for Pakistan on their way to the temple of Baba Sahib Lalu Jasnath at Dipalpur, in Montgomery District.

The Pakistan Authorities will receive the pilgrims at the border and escort them to Dipalpur.

DAR-UL-ISLAM MUST BE PUT DOWN

Economist's Advice To Indonesia

LONDON, February 4, (PTI-Reuter): The London weekly review, the Economist yesterday called for an all-out effort by the Indonesian Government to put down the Dar-Ul-Islam—Militant Communist movement.

Stating that Westerling represented nobody and nothing, the Economist added: "One of the most disconcerting reports to come from Java in the last few days has been that, as a Muslim—his father was Dutch, his mother Turkish—Westerling may himself gravitate into the Dar-Ul-Islam movement."

The Economist said that the Dar-Ul-Islam was the biggest and most immediate threat to stability in Indonesia during the coming months.

"The Government in Jakarta would be extremely unwise to let any inhibitions about invoking the assistance of the Dutch colonial army stand in the way of doing all in their power to break the military power of Dar-Ul-Islam,' it wrote. "Above all, this should be done now—before sideshows like the Westerling Condottieri undermining even the tenuous authority which the new state as yet possesses in some parts of its territory".

DUTCH HELP IN INDONESIA

Joint Statement From Djakarta

DJAKARTA, Feb. 4, (PTI-Reuter): The West Java disturbances "cannot interfere in close Indonesian-Netherlands co-operation", the Indonesian Premier, Dr. Mohammad Hatta and the Dutch Ambassador Dr. H. M. Hirschfeld said in a joint statement here today.

It said their discussions on the West Java situation had confirmed "co-ordinated action to halt activities which might impede rapid reconstructive development."

Dr. Hatta expressed appreciation of Dutch co-operation and Dr. Hirschfeld said the Netherlands Indonesian Army was taking precautions to prevent further desertions to rebel forces. He gave an assurance of strong disciplinary action against deserters.

The statement affirmed that "the Indonesian Government is determined not to tolerate any disturbance of the peace, irrespective of the source from which the disturbance emanates."

Djakarta diplomatic circles unofficially welcomed the joint statement.

But they said it still left uncertain whether Netherlands troops would assist the Indonesian Army in resisting another attack by the forces of former Dutch Commando Captain "Turco" Westerling in West Java. Nor was it clear whether, if aid had been promised, the Dutch could rely on the full support of their rank and file soldiers, most of whom are Indonesian. In the Bandung area the situation was reported to be still uneasy.

VEIT MINH ENVOY TO MOSCOW

PARIS, Feb. 4. (PTI-Reuter): The French News Agency Agence France Press yesterday quoted an unconfirmed report from Saigon that the Viet Minh in Indo-China would name Phamingos Thach as Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

He represented Viet Minh in November 1947 at the Harbin (Manchuria) Conference of 300 Communists from Korea, Outer Mongolia, the Philippines, India, Burma, and Indo-China.

A Far East Communist Information Bureau was set up at Harbin in November 1947.

RULES CONCERNING CREDENTIALS

U. N. Experts Body Debate

LAKE SUCCESS, Feb. 4 (PTI): The Security Council's Committee of Experts held another inconclusive debate on the proposal of the Indian representative, Sir Benegal Narsing Rau, for an amendment of the Council's rules concerning credentials.

India has suggested the addition of a new rule authorising the President to ascertain the views of all members of the United Nations whenever the credentials of a representative are challenged in the Security Council.

The debate centred on whether the Council could take a decision that would affect the functioning of the United Nations organisation as a whole.

Several delegations, including the United States and Norway, said this was not the proper time to deal with this matter—important though it was as it appeared to be too closely connected with the Chinese issues.

The Chinese Delegate, Dr. Hsu, said that to get a uniform decision, the best course would be for each organ of the United Nations to await the result of a reference to the General Assembly.

The Chairman summing up the debate, said there did not appear to be a sufficient majority in the Committee to take a decision, and postponed further discussion until February 8.

At the next meeting, the Committee is expected to recommend that consideration of the proposed new rule be postponed until after the Chinese question has been disposed of under the existing procedure.

E. BENGAL DENIES PERSECUTION OF MINORITIES

DACCA, February 3 (PTI-Reuter): The East Bengal Government in a press note issued today denied allegations of ill-treatment of Hindu minorities in East Pakistan and alleged that there had been a series of communal incidents in West Bengal recently resulting in the influx of Muslim refugees into East Pakistan.

The press note also alleged that "anti-Pakistan propaganda in the Calcutta press and the activities of the R.S.S. and inflamatory speeches by their leaders" preceded these incidents.

The East Bengal Government, the note said had urged an early meeting of the Chief Secretaries of the provinces "in order to avoid repercussions of such incidents in East Bengal and maintaining peace in this province", but such conference had to be unavoidably postponed at the request of the West Bengal Government.

INDO-PAKISTAN DISPUTES

Suicidal, Says New York "Times"

NEW YORK, Feb 4 (PTI-Reuter).

Between Kashmir and the Economic war, India and Pakistan were in the process of commiting national suicide, with results that might prove disastrous to South Asia, said the New York Times in an editorial yesterday.

"The plain fact of the matter", said the paper "is that for all practical purposes India is refusing arbitration"

The Times said further: "Indians cannot blame outsiders for drawing the conclusion that they consider their case too weak to bear the test of solutions that an impartial five-nation United Nations Commission and an equally impartial negotiator have put forward.

"The Indians contend that Pakistan is not a just party to the Kashmir dispute. The United Nations representatives do not agree. India is in good faith she will accept United Nations mediation.

"The time has come for both sides to show more goodwill on an issue that is perilous for more nations than their own". the Times said.

Rumania To Recognise Ho

LONDON, Feb. 4. (PTI): Rumania has decided to recognise the Ho Chi Minh Government of Indo-China, Bucharest Radio said last night. Foreign Minister Anna Pauker has cabled the Ho Chi Minh Government informing it of Rumania's decision and desire to establish diplomatic relations, the radio said.

EMPIRE GAMES COMMENCE AT AUCKLAND

Australia's, Marjorie Jackson Equals World 100 Yard Record

AUCKLAND, (New Zealand) February 4 (PTI-Reuter).
Sir Bernard Freyberg, V. C., Governor-General of New Zeland opened the Fourth British Empire Games here today.

After all the teams had entered the arena and formed columns facing vice-regal stand, Sr Bernard said "It is my privilege as the King's representative in New Zealand to welcome to this Dominion all those competitors and officials from overseas, who are assembled at Eden Park today for the opening of the British Empire Games for 1950."

"In a message which I sent to the King on your behalf I expressed the belief that this meeting of athletes would strengthen the goodwill and understanding between His Majesty's peoples.

Throughout the world and that all taking part would complete for the glory of sport and the honour of the Commonwealth and Empire."

"To that message I have just received the following reply from His Majesty:" 'I greatly appreciate the kind loyal message that I received from all those assembled in Auckland for the British Empire Games. I hope that the games will in every way be successful and serve to bring closer together the many units of the Commonwealth and Empire who will be present at them. George Rex' ".

The Governor-General then said "I now proclaim formally open the British Empire Games of 1950".

A capacity crowd of 40,000 many in shirt sleeves and wearing panama hats, packed the stadium.

First three in the four finals decided today were:

MEN'S 100 YARDS: J. Treolar (Australia) 1. W. de Gruchy (Australia) 2. D. Pettie (Canada) 3. Time: 9.7 seconds.

WOMEN'S 100 YARDS: Marjorie Jackson (Australia) 1. Shelley Stirkland (Australia) 2. Verna Johnston (Australia) 3. Time: 10.8 seconds.

SIX MILES: W. H. Nelson (New Zealand) 1. A. Forbes (Scotland) 2. N. Taylor (New Zealand) 3. Time 30 minutes 29.6 seconds.

HIGH JUMP: J Winter (Australia) 6 feet 6 inches 1. A. Paterson (Scotland) 2. and J. Majekodunmi (Nigeria) 2 each with 6 feet 5 inches.

Australia and New Zealand shared the only two Empire Games swimming titles which were decided in the floodlit empire pool here tonight.

A capacity crowd of five thousand people saw Australia establish yet another Empire Games record when her four women swimmers won the 440 yards relay in 4 minutes 44.9 seconds.

The previous record was Canada's minutes 48.3 seconds in 1938. New Zealand were second and England third.

New Zealand took the Men's 880 yards free-style relay in 9 minutes 27.7 seconds. Australia was second and England third.

Australia and New Zealand also dominated the women's 110 yards free-style and the men's 1,650 yards free-style.

Marjorie McQuade, fifteen year-old Australian, established a new Empire Games record by winning her 110 yards heat in 69.4 seconds.

In another heat Winifred Griffin, 17 of Auckland equalled the old games record of 70.1 seconds.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY HARD COURT-TENNIS

Tame Matches In Men's Singles

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The elimination process in the Bombay Hard Court Tennis Championships at the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana continued today and there was nothing spectacular. In the Men's doubles two pairs conceded walk overs.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES

M. G. Sampat beat V. R. Parekh 6-3, 6-4; Y. G. Dhruv beat B. Harlalka 6-3, 6-3; U. S. Bangera beat D. G. Kapadia 6-3, 6-1; J. N. Powar beat B. Vijaysingh 6-3, 6-1; Sarangapani beat N. G. Kapadia 6-0, 6-1; G. G. Chandiramani beat N. Mecklai 3-6, 7-5, 6-1; P. J. Roy beat L. T. Asaldekar 6-4, 6-3; R. Habib beat N. Kehriwalla 6-3, 6-2, J. V. Kamath w.o. S. Oloor. Dilip Sampat w.o. R. G. Jariwalla J. B. Kapadia beat Narsiman 6-3, 6-2; J. V. Vakil beat J. V. Kamath 6-2, 2-6, 7-5.

MEN'S DOUBLES

Om Prakash and Partner w.o. C. Pair; L. T. Asaldekar and Partner w.o. A. Pair.

FILIPINO PAIRS IN DOUBLES FINAL

Misra And Bose Beaten In Phillippine Lawn Tennis

MANILA, Feb. 4 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Two Filipino pairs Deyro and Sanchez, and Ampon and Carmona, today reached the final of the men's doubles in the Philippines Lawn Tennis Championships here.

Deyro and Sanchez beat Sumant Misra and Dilip Bose of India 6-3, 4-6, 2-6, 6-4, 7-5 and Ampon and Carmona defeated Pedro Masip (Spain) and Heraldo Weiss (Argentine) 6-4, 7-5, 6-3 in the semi-finals.

SHEFFIELD SHIELD CRICKET

BRISBANE, Feb. 4 (PTI-Reuter)—Victoria dismissed Queensland for 254 when their Sheffield Shield match was continued here today and so gained a first innings lead of 46 runs, having themselves scored 300 yesterday.

In the second innings, however, Victoria had lost three wickets for 35 runs when stumps were drawn for the day.

K. Jack (66) and D. Tallon (not out 58) were top scorers for Queensland while bowling honours for Victoria were taken by J. Iverson 3 for 53, Ring 3 for 72 and D. Kerr 2 for 40.

TIMES SHIELD CRICKET

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The semi-final of the Times of India Sheild Junior division commenced today and Standard Vacuum playing B. I. G. Insurance have scored 172 for the loss of six wickets in this first innings.

The following were the results:

Standard Vacuum S. C. vs. British India General Ins. Co., at Oval Stand Vacuum S. C.: K. S. Rangraj 14, K. G. Shiriji 12, P. N. Temkar 38, G. B. Bhat batting 59, K. S. Tamday 8, R. Pereira 7, M. R. Mistry batting 0, Extras 15, Total (for 6 wkts.) 172.

Rukmini Devi And Kalakshetra Artistes

Smti. Rukmini Devi and her Kalakshetra artistes are opening their dance season in Bombay this week. The first of the series of dance recitals comes off on Friday 10th inst at the Podar College Hall, Matunga, under the auspices of Roopa Kala Kendra. Rukmini Devi caused a stir in dance circles, when she gave an exhibition of "Kuravanji" ballet a few years back in Bombay. This time her 'magnum opus' is Kalidasa's "Kumara Sambhavam" in full dress ballet

NO IMMEDIATE TAX RELIEFS POSSIBLE IN U. K.

Liberal Party's Election Manifesto

LONDON, Feb. 4. (PTI-Reuter).

THE Liberal Party candidly told the heavily-taxed British electorate today they could expect no immediate tax reliefs from a Liberal Government.

The Liberal election manifesto declared: "We can make enormous savings in Government expenditure, but we cannot be dishonest enough to pretend that the whole saving would be passed on at once to the taxpayer."

This could only be achieved when greater production was reflected in greater exports.

Liberals, the nation's ruling party a generation ago but reduced latterly to 10 members in Parliament, are struggling to make a come-back with over 400 candidates in the election.

MANIFESTO

The manifesto listed Liberal policy thus:

Economies: Full employment; Government saving by the scrapping or merging of Government departments; cuts in food subsidies balanced by increased social security benefits for pensioners and those with large families.

International trading: Reduction of tariffs, until all are abolished.

Defence: Abolition of peace-time conscription "because it creates inefficiency, weakens economy, impairs family life and yet leaves fewer troops ready to fight."

An attempt would be made to cut down some overseas garrison commitments by arrangement with the Commonwealth.

WORLD AFFAIRS

World affairs: "United Nations must be kept in being—we must hold on to the Security Council at all costs, for it offers the only machinery through which the development of the Hydrogen Bomb and other horrors of science can be brought under control."

Nationalisation: Liberals oppose any further State ownership, including iron and steel. But public utilities should be controlled and monopolies become public enterprise where they cannot be broken up.

The manifesto also promised proportional representation in the election of Parliament, home rule for Scotland and Wales, equal pay for women, a big housing drive with one Minister in charge and a land bank providing cheap capital to help farmers.

Co-partnership and profit-sharing between employers and workers would be introduced into major units of industry.

Shaw Supports Zilliacus

LONDON, Feb. 4. (PTI-Reuter): The election campaign in Britain has been started right earnestly, as the Parliament was dissolved yesterday when King George VI signed the Proclamation at his country residence at Sandringham in Norfolk. The proclamation was posted at prominent places at the Royal exchange. The Commons crier, in Wig, gawn and white gloves read the proclamation attended by beadles in cocked hats and cloacks and carying staves.

For the next three weeks meetings, radio, appeals' loudspeakers, posters and other means of exhortation except processions can be employed in the fight for a five year control of the nations destinies.

First on the job today with a printed election address was Mr. Konni Zilliacus, foreign policy rebel, expelled from the Labour Party last year, now standing as a labour independent in his present constituency, Gateshead.

Mr. Zilliacus manifesto is supported by a special message from George Bernard Shaw championing his cause.

Mr Shaw declared: "Gateshead can change for the worse only, and can win the leadership of democratic public opinion in the country easily by supporting you. A vote against you is a vote for another war".

HYDERABAD RAILWAY TO BE TAKEN OVER

Centre May Not Pay Any Compensation

HYDERABAD (Dn.), February 4 (P.T.I.).

RAILWAYS, airports and tele-communictions system in Hyderabad State, of a total estimated value of Rs. 20 crores will be taken over by the Government of India on April 1, this year, it is learnt.

The State may not be paid any compensation for the transfer of these Federal subjects, but the Government of India is expected to subsidise the State to meet to a certain extent the dificits in its revenues arising out of the transfer, it is stated.

Thus the Nizam's State Railway with a route mileage of 1,200 on which, it is estimated, Rs. 18 crores have been invested, would be taken over by the Central Government on April 1.

Other installations in the State coming under Federal control on April 1, are the Begumpet airport constructed at a cost of about Rs. 90 lakhs and the telephone and tele-communications systems built at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs respectively. The other big airport of Hyderabad at Hakimpet is already under the control of the Government of India. The likelihood of the Aurangabad airport being taken over on the same date is not ruled out, it is said.

CENTRE TO TAKE OVER SCINDIA RAIWLAY

(From Our Correspondent)

GWALIOR, Feb. 4: The Scindia State Railway will be taken over by the Government of India, on April 1, it is reliably learnt here. In this connexion, a member of the Railway-Board, Shri Badhwar recently paid a visit to Gwalior

As a step towards the nationalisation of the Motor Bus Transport in Madhya Bharat, Shri Shyamlal Pandviya, Communications Minister, has sanctioned the operation of 52 new Government-owned Motor Buses on 21 new lines in Madhya Bharat.

Shri V. V Ayachit, President, Ujjain Municipality, revealed here that a befitting statue of Mahatma Gandhi is shortly to be erected in a Park near the gateway of Ujjain city.

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Magh Vad 3, 2006.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 17, 1369.
Parsi: Shehrever 6, 1319.
Sunrise: 7-11 a.m. Sunset: 6-34 p.m.
Hightide: 01-36, 13-42.
Lowtide: 07-50, 19-38.

Today's Engagements

SOCIALIST PARTY: Weekly meeting, Party office, 9-30 a.m., Mr. Asoka Mehta, will address.

MASS RALLY: Messrs. S. N. Raut, Asoka Mehta and Sane Guruji, will address a mass rally at Kamgar Maidan, 5-30 p.m.

GANDHI CLOTH MARKET: Opening ceremony by Hon. Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies, Opp. Arora Cinema, Kings Circle, 4-30 p.m.

MPSI: Reception to Film Enquiry Committee, Central Studios, Tardeo, 5-30 p.m.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, Feb. 5.

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhaee, 7-40 Today's programme, 7-45, U Maniar G geet, 8-15 Vimal Kulkarni, jaanpuri, 11-0 Film songs, 11-45 K Chonkar, malhar, 12-15 p.m. "Rang Roosana", G, 12-50 U Miniar G geet, 1-10 G Burhanpurkar, pakhwaj, 1-40 Listeners' requests, 5-0 G Burhanpurkar, pakhwaj, 6-10 A Navsariwala, G geet, 6-20 V Kulkarni, hanskinkini, 7-0 Air Trio, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 A Navsariwala, G Ghazal, 7-30 Indian Republic, M, 7-45 For industrial workers, 8-30 Sanskrit readings, 8-45 K Chonkar, adana, 9-15 U Maniar, geet 9-30 Radio trailer, 9-45 Radio orch, 10-0 Sunday special.

VARIATIONS—8-0 a.m. G Burhanpurkar, pakhwaj, 8-45 Pramilabai, pads 1-0 p.m. Pramilabai, bhavgeet, 1-30 G V Shanbhag, K Songs, 1-50 C V Pantvaidya, vocal, 5-30 For children, M, 6-0 K Chonkar, purvi, 6-20 For rural listeners, 8-15 G V Shanbhag, K songs 9-0 Pramilabai, pad, 10-0 C V Pantvaidya, vocal.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. B Mukherjee, sitar, 7-40 As in Ahmedabad, 8-15 As in Ahmedabad, 9-0 For children, 5-30 p.m. As in Ahmedabad, 6-10 P. Sodawala, ghazals 6-20 As in Ahmedabad, 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-0 As in Ahmedabad, 7-15 S Ghandhy, poetry reading, G, 7-30 P Sodawala, ghazal, 7-45 B Mukherjee, Sitar, 8-0 Geet Gunjam, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 S. Desai G. Geets, 8-40 B. Mukerjee.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. As in Baroda, 7-45 B Shah, pads, 8-15 Dukhi Dunya, 9-0 For children, 5-30 p.m. Leela Khandekar, 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-20 B Shah, pad, 6-30 Risamana, 6-45 Leela Khandekar, kb. patdeep, 7-0 Svapna Shrushti, 7-15 S Gandhi, poetry reading G, 7-30 For industrial workers, 8-0 As in Baroda, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 and 9-30 As in Baroda.

MR. M. V. DIVATIA FOR NEW YORK

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. M. V. Divatia, former Deputy Director of Industrial Statistics with Ministry of Industry and Supply at New Delhi, left here last night by air for New York to take up his new appointment as "Statistician" with the United Nations Secretariat at Lake Success.

During his term of office with the Government of India, Mr. Divatia planned and organised the framework of the first census of industrial production in India.

Seva Dal Cycle Tour To Kashmir

SURAT, Feb. 4 (PTI): A Congress Seva Dal Squad from Surat will go on a cycle tour to Kashmir in April next it is learnt.

The squad will start from Mehmudabad after the Gujerat Seva Dal Rally there early in April.

Alankar Degree Recognised

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of Bombay has recognised the Alankar degree awarded by the Gurukul University, Kangri, Hardwar, as equivalent to the B. A. Degree of the Bombay University for the purpose of recruitment to Government service.

STUDENTS WILL BE TAUGHT SIMPLE HINDI

Mr. B. G. Kher's Assurance

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"OUR students should be taught the right up to the University stage." Chief Minister Mr. B. G. Kher at a National language from the primary This view was expressed by Bombay's press conference today.

Mr. Kher was happy that after three years of controversy the Government of India had finally decided upon Hindi as the lingua franca of the country. He said that this "Hindi" would not be "purely Sanskritised Hindi" as spoken in the United Provinces. It would be a simple language, full of easy words, and would be like Hindustani of Mahatma Gandhi's conception.

Mr. Kher assured the pressmen that Government would be taking every possible step to put the teaching of Hindi in the Province on a sound and efficient basis. He added that Government would be following an uniform policy in this regard, which will be shortly announced.

FOUR LANGUAGES

In reply to a question, Mr. Kher affirmed that it was unavoidable that students hereafter should learn at least four languages. There was however no reason to fear that this would be a mental strain to the students, because he believed that at the lower stage students were usually very receptive and hence it was possible for them to pick up whatever they were taught without difficulty. Besides, students were not expected to make a detailed and exhaustive study of all the four languages. It was sufficient if they learnt only as much as to "enable them to carry on in life."

The Chief Minister in this regard also cited the instance of Switzerland where students had to learn at least four languages.

Referring to the position of English, Mr. Kher said: "I think we shall have to study English as much as possible, in view of the fact that it is an international language as well as a commercial language. However, it is not the language of the masses, and I would like it to be taught only at the higher stages.')

MINISTER PLEADS FOR MODERN METHODS OF AGRICULTURE

Opening an Agricultural and Cattle Show at Kanhoor, in Ahmednagar district, on Friday, Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, pleaded for agriculturists adopting modern scientific methods to improve their livestock. Mr. Vartak said that cattle would continue to be a predominant factor in agriculture in India. He regretted that though the cattle wealth of the country was abundant, it was not being conserved and developed on proper lines.

Mr. Vartak said that the Government had launched a number of schemes, costing lakhs of rupees, to improve agriculture but they would not give expected results unless the agriculturists themselves came forward to contribute their mite to this stupendous task. They must use cattle-dung, urine and all other available village refuge for preparing manure for their crops. They should also take full advantage of the various concessions the Government had offered, such as tagavi loans for digging wells, etc.

The local Grampanchayat presented an address of welcome to the Minister. Mr. Vartak left for Poona after the function was over.

Public Can Visit Destroyers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

I. N. S. "Ranjit" and "Rana", lying at naval anchorage off the Gateway of India, will be open to visitors on Sunday, February 5, 1950 between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. No passes will be required during these hours to board the ships. It must, however, be realized that only a limited number of people can board the ships at one time due to limitation of space, and traffic will therefore be controlled strictly, it is announced by the naval authorities.

WORKING STILL DETECTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Four large working stills were detected by the Northern Preventive Section of the city Prohibition Police yesterday at Kartakari, Versova. 1080 gallons of wash and 22 gallons of illicit liquor, collectively valued at Rs. 3,533, were recovered by the Police.

During the raid, four persons were taken into custody.

Let-Up In U. K. Import Control

NEW DELHI, February 4.

In recent months there has been considerable relaxation in the United Kingdom's import control restrictions. The U. K. Board of Trade issued two notices to importers (Nos. 336 and 348 dated September 29 and December 31, 1949, respectively) under which a large number of commodities were placed on Open General Licence for import into the United Kingdom.

Commodities of interest to Indian exporters and included in Notice No. 336 were published in a Press Note issued by the Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi, on November 3, 1949. The relaxation announced in Notice No. 348 refers to the following articles, in which Indian exporters may be interested:—

Manganese ore, ink, bed furnishings, coir rugs and mats, horse hair, boot and shoe upper of leather, tiles unglazed, bagasse, buffalo hides, hide splits, sheep and lamp skins of certain varieties, leather scrap and waste, saddlery and harness and fittings thereof, myrabolams, tobacco manufactured including cigars and cigarettes, woodware for household use excluding furniture, boot and shoelasts, rubber manufactures and scrap.

These notices will be published in full in the "Foreign Market Review" dated February 9, 1950, and the Indian Trade Bulletin of March 1, 1950. Copies are also available for reference from the Deputy Chief Controllers of Exports at Bombay and Calcutta and the Export Trade Controllers at Madras, Amritsar and Shillong.

Export Of Silver Manufactures

BOMBAY, February 4.

Export of silver manufactures including silver artware and fancy goods will be licensed freely to all permissible destinations. Intending exporters should submit shipping documents duly accompanied by the overseas consignee's order and an application in the revised prescribed form, when the necessary licence will be endorsed on the shipping bills, it is announced by the Deputy Chief Controller of Exports, Bombay.

This, it is pointed out, applies solely to exports of silver manufactures and not to silver metal as such.

Exports To Japan

BOMBAY, February 4.

In accordance with the S.C.A.P. Memorandum of December 15, 1949 regarding instructions to importers in Japan, all persons and firms importing goods for resale in Japan for foreign exchange, require Japanese Government import licences. All importers in Japan have to apply for and receive a proper import licence prior to undertaking any financial commitment involving the importation of goods abroad for resale in Japan. Indian exporters are therefore advised that they should make sure that consignees in Japan hold the necessary import licence before shipping the goods, it is announced by the Deputy Chief Controller of Exports, Bombay.

Price Control On Oil Engines Lifted

The Government of Bombay has cancelled all the existing orders fixing the maximum selling prices of oil engines having a H.P. 5 and above, but not exceeding 60, and also orders requiring monthly submission of statements of sales of oil engines.

Registrar Of S. N. D. T. Women's University

Mrs. Lilla Wagle Dhume, Lecturer in English, Ismail Yousuf College, Andheri (Greater Bombay) has been appointed by the Government of Bombay as the first Registrar of the Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University, with effect from the date she takes over charge of the post.

LIGHT RAIN IN EAST PUNJAB

All-India Weather

POONA, Feb. 4, (P. T. I.): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:—

Weather has been dry over the country except for a few light showers in Upper Assam.

Night temperatures have fallen appreciably in North-East India and the East Central Provinces.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Dry weather will prevail over the country except for isolated light rain in the hills of the East Punjab and of the West United Provinces.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT: An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin with epicentre at lat 23 N., long 100 E., in the South-West Yunnan Province in China about 1,700 miles away from Poona was recorded by the seismographs in the Meteorological Office, Poona at 8-27 a.m. (I. S. T.), on Friday the 3rd February, 1950.

An aftershock of slight intensity was also recorded at 6-30 p.m. (I. S. T.), on the same day.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from 1st December 1949, and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 a.m. (I. S. T.), on 4th February, 1950:—

Ahmedabad 83 55 0 0 minus 0.1, Bangalore 87 60 0 0 minus 0.7, Baroda 85 48 0 0 minus 0.1, Bhavnagar 81 45 0 0 minus 0.1, Bhopal 76 45 0 0 minus 0.5, Bhuj 76 44 0 0 minus 0.2, BOMBAY 84 65 0 0 minus 0.2, Cherrapunji 61 45 0 0.2 minus 1.2, Darjeeling 52 38 0 0.5 minus 0.4, Dehra-Dun 68 43 0 4.8 plus 1.0, Gulbarga 91 62 0 0 minus 0.4, Hanamkonda 91 64 0 0 minus 0.6, Honavar 87 72 0 0 —, Hyderabad (Dn.) 92 57 0 0 minus 0.6, Indore 76 49 0 0 minus 0.5, Jaipur 7.4 4.5 0 0 minus 0.7, Jamshedpur 85 51 0 0.1 minus 0.0, Jubbulpore 78 43 0 0 minus 1.3, Kanpur 71 44 0 0.6 minus 0.3, Kodaikana 65 48 0 0.4 minus 8.0, Kurnool 93 63 0 0 minus 0.4, Mahabaleshwar 82 60 0 0 minus 0.5, Mangalore 86 72 0 0 minus 0.6, Mysore 87 69 0 0 minus 0.5, Ootacamund 72 40 0 0 minus 3.1, Pachmarhi 73 45 0 0.1 minus 1.0, Poona 91 55 0 0 minus 0.2, Rajkot 80 43 0 0 minus 0.1, Shillong 66 37 0 0.6 minus 0.2, Sholapur 93 57 0 0 minus 0.6, Simla 47 39 0 6.2 plus 2.0, Surat 92 55 0 0 minus 0.2.

L. S. G. D. EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following students have passed the L. S. G. D. Examination held in the month of December, 1949:—

In order of merits:

S. V. Oroskar (with distinction), R. K. Soni (with distinction), Y. N. Palwankar (with distinction), K. V. Lele (with distinction), M. K. Damle, K. V. Ghaisas, T. S. Sahasrabudhe, R. D. Karbhari, S. G. Vaidya, W. S. Mahadik, D. V. Pendse, M. N. Hundiwala, G. K. Khare, V. V. Biwalkar, V. B. Joglekar, V. G. Mahabal, L. D. Inamdar, H. K. Damle, M. G. Chitale, D. B. Patil, P. S. Pathare, K. V. Thakur, R. U. Deshpande, R. D. Sirpotdar, V. B. Toraskar, S. V. Wadkar, N. M. Savant, N. V. Mayekar, A. D. Agashe, K. M. Ruikar, H. N. Raval, S. K. Bapat, H. S. Shenolikar, N. M. Sayed, L. R. Belhe, Y. S. Vaingankar, U. S. Chandavarkar, K. D. Mokashi, A. S. Vishvasrao, D'Souza F. M., G. J. Kelkar, M. B. Teli, H. N. Gandhi, V. N. Updhyaya, M. S. Ambre, A. N. Kulkarni, V. U. Deshpande, Y. B. Bandekar, J. G. Date, V. P. Railkar, V. V. Phanasgaonkar, N. G. Pise, J. K. Chauhan, J. A. Charikar, M. G. Desai, Y. A. Malik, I. H. Patankar, M. H. Mogre, H. G. Karve, G. D. Chaudhary, V. N. Makhija, K. C. Anjaris, H. B. Harda, R. P. Menkurgar and A. D. Kulkarni.

College Renamed

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Feb. 4: The Government of Sind have now passed orders changing the name of local 'Pir Illahie Bux S. T. College' to 'Government Secondary College'. It will be recalled, Pir Illahie Bux, during his premiership of the province, had got a number of institutions and places named after him. This move is now being defeated by the present Ministry.

BOMBAY RACES

Balam Romps Home In Eclipse Stakes

RICKABY EXCELS ON MASQUERADE

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE famous five-year-old Indian horse, Balam gave a licking to his six rivals in today's big event, the Eclipse Stakes of India.

Amazingly, all his opponents were imported horses and Kheemsingh let him go at his own pace and clocked the ten furlongs journey in 2 minutes and 5 2/5 seconds, which, incidentally lowers the record set by Indian-bred horses. Pravina played up at the gate and she ultimately planted while Priorate lost a couple of lengths. Balam set his own pace and won pillar-to-post. Kinderson chased him all the way but over the last furlong Crystal strode strongly to place second. First Royalty was a poor fourth.

Rickaby rode a clever race on Masquerade while winning the Bombay Area Cup by 3/4 length from Pavan.

Sire, Illuminate, filled the import role in today's programme with Balam and Masquerade obliging in the outstanding events.

Kheemsingh who steered Balam to easy victory in the day's feature had also a fluent win early in the afternoon on heavily supported Red Carnation while trainers Buckley and Dinshaw Mistry saddled two winners each.

Fifty-seven punters solved today's treble pool. Each ticket returned Rs. 2,281.

The following are the results:—

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's HARLEM LIGHTS 8-12 Kadam 1
Mr. Fali H. Mehta's RUMBITA 8-12 S. Chavan 2
Lady Sherbanoo and Sir Sultan Chinoy's MODESTY II 8-12 Purtusingh 3
Messrs. A. S. Motabhoy and Abu Hakimji Jasdanwalla's MADRAS 8-12 Mahd. Khan 4

Not run: Saraswati and Gay Girl.

Won by: Neck, 1 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time, 1 minute 17 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 71. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 12 and Rs. 17.

Trainer: E. C. Forsyth.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Jal M. Patel's RED CARNATION 8-12 Kheemsingh 1
Rani of Jetpur's MY AZIZA 8-12 Davis 2
Mr. Kelso's MASKED LADY 8-12 P. Khade 3
Mr. W. L. Meier's FLYING BANNER 8-12 D. L. Jones 4

All ran.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 17 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.

Trainer: K. M. Patel.

THE KIRKEE PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. C. A. Murad's PADHUMA 8-3 Ghauskhan 1
Mr. S. Zito's POLDO 7-10 Narsi .. 2
Messrs. Hugo Wachsmann and D. N. Shroff's CREPE DE CHINE 8-1 Sk. Ahmed 3
Mr. Bhogilal H. Patel's PROGRESS 8-6 Purtusingh 4

Not run: Cascade, Rohini and Blue Arrow.

Won by: 4 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 43 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 220. Places Rs. 68, Rs. 255 and Rs. 48.

Trainer: Akbar Khan.

THE KIRKEE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. A. H. Wadia's KABIR 7-10 Jagdish 1
Mr. I. G. Gajjar's KOTIDHWAJ 8-10 Damodar 2
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's LAKE SUCCESS 7-10 Shaikh 3
Mr. J. C. Shah's ARMY AND NAVY 8-3 Hanumansingh 4

Not run: King's Star and Torrent.

Won by: Short head, 3/4 lengths, 2 3/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 43 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 379. Places Rs. 76, Rs. 29 and Rs. 22.

Trainer: Buckley.

THE GENERAL OBAIDULLAH KHAN MEMORIAL GOLD CUP.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Sir Shantidas Askuran's PIPPY 7-6 Roberts 1
Mr. R. T. Wandekar's DORRANI 8-4 P. Khade 2
Mr. Rafi's MADURI 8-4 Medhe .. 3
Messrs. S. Zito and Burjor F. Mehta's COCKTOP 7-12 Purtusingh 4

All ran.

Won by: 3/4 length, 1/2 length, 2 1/4 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 7 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 16 and Rs. 23.

Trainer: Buckley.

THE BOMBAY AREA CUP.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Miss Doreen Saulez's MASQUERADE 8-0 Rickaby 1
Mr. J. R. Bhadani's PAVAN 8-9 P. Khade 2
Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Mistry's BIRBAL 7-3 Antoo 3
Mr. T. A. Husein's PROSPERO 8-3 Davis 4

Not run: P. Master, Rukhsana and D. Day.

Won by: 1 3/4 lengths, Short head, Head.

Time: 2 minutes 42 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 27 and Rs. 22.

Trainer: W. Grey.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA, (1950)—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's BALAM 8-13 Kheemsingh 1
Mrs. M. D. Petit's CRYSTAL 9-7 Duffy 2
The Rajah of Ramnad's KINDERSON 9-3 Davis 3
Mrs. and Mr. Justice's FIRST ROYALTY 9-0 Whiteside 4

Not run: Firmament.

Won by: 2 lengths, 3 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 5 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 14. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.

Trainer: Talib.

THE KIRKEE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Mistry's SHAH FREDOON 9-1 Whiteside 1
Mr. R. J. Sigtia's WHIRLPOOL 7-13 Duffy 2
Mrs. Fali H. Mehta's NATURE BOY 9-0 S. Chavan 3
Messrs. R. N. Sehgal and C. D. Parmar's IJJAT 8-5 Medhe 4

Not run: Kickshaw, Salamat and Miss Pierrot.

Won by: 3/4 length, 1 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 43 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 51. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17.

Trainer: Mistry.

THE TARDEO PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

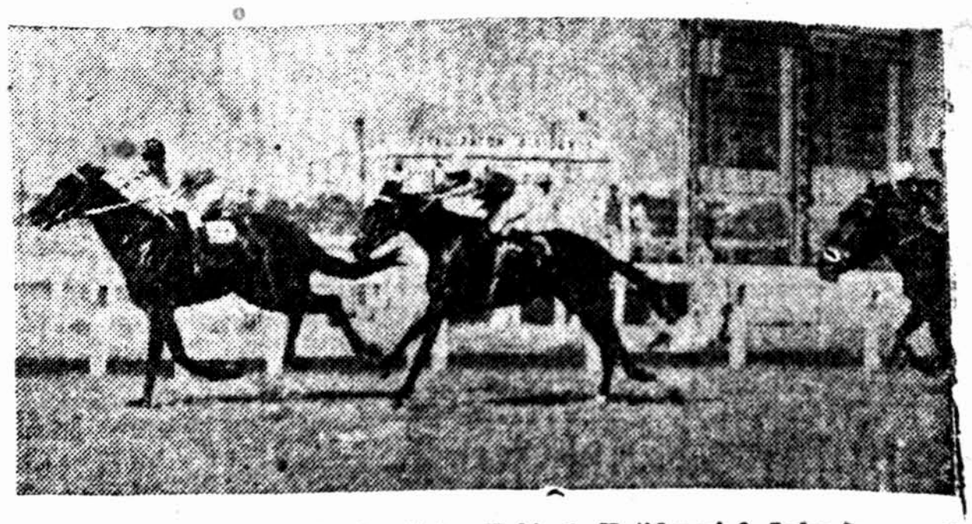
Mr. F. J. Gazdar's TISCO 9-2 S. Chavan 1
Mr. M. A. Ansari's TRUNK CALL 8-1 J. Bhosle 2
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's PAR EXCELLENCE 8-12 Shaikh 3
Mr. J. C. Shah's SAITA 8-6 Hanumansingh 4

Not run: Masquerade, Macdonald, Sohni, Birbal and Just Wait.

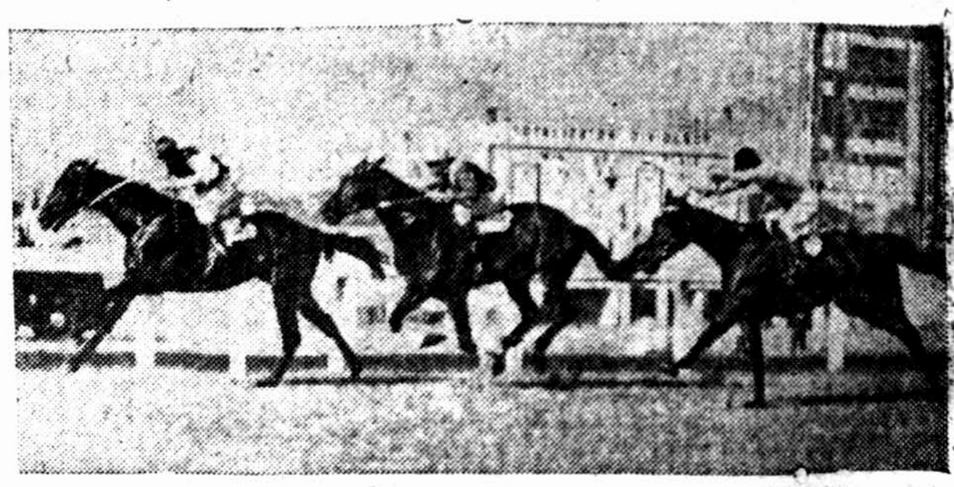
Tote paid: Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 12 and Rs. 11.

Trainer: Mistry.

8-0 Rickaby ..... 1.

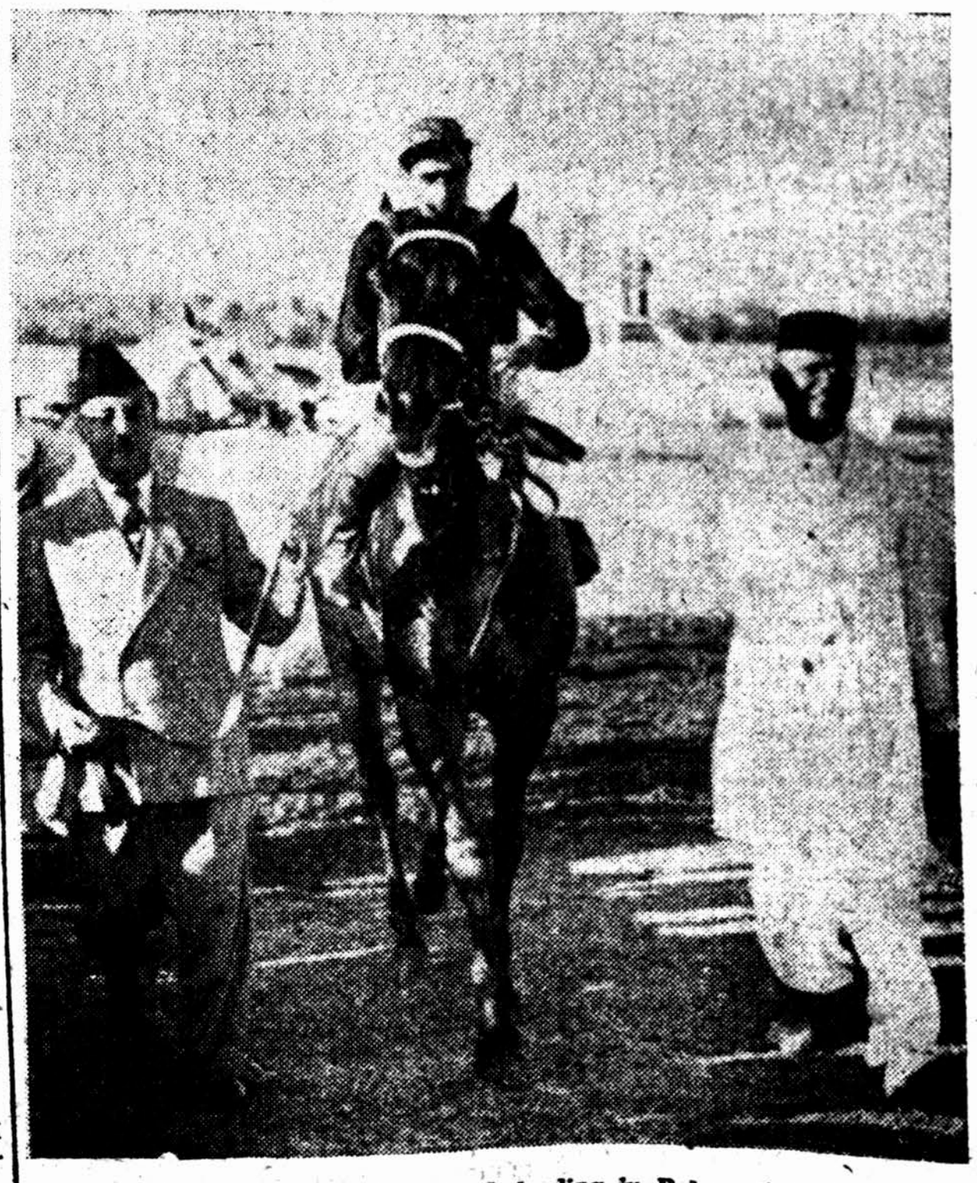


The Kirkee Plate Div. II (1 mile). Kabir 1, Kotidywaj 2, Lake Success 3.



The General Obaidullulah Khan Memorial Gold Cup (1-1/4 miles). Pippy 1. Doorani 2, Maduri 3.

ECLIPSE STAKES WINNER



Trainer Talib and Mr. Chandulal Shah leading in Balam, the winner of the Eclipse Stakes of India.

INTER-INSURANCE CRICKET

Century By Mhatre For Oriental Life Team

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A fine century by R.S. Mhatre enabled the Oriental Life Insurance Co. team to hit up 239 runs for the loss of its side before the close of play in the Inter-Insurance Cricket Tournament match against the Standard General Insurance Co.

In another match in the same tournament, detructive bowling by Damania for the Newcord Insurance Co. was the cause of the comparatively cheap dismissal of the Sentinel Assurance Co. side for only 143 runs, half an hour before close of play today.

The following are the results of some matches played today in the Inter-Insurance Cricket Tournament, which commenced today.

Vulcan Insurance Co. vs. Warden Insurance Co. On Cross Maidan

Vulcan Insurance Co.: C.M. Kothare 9, N.O. Shah 9, J.H. Gidh 68, L.J. Dhokre 28, S. Mendonca 11, T.V. Raikar batting 37, H.V. Sonpal batting 39, extras 14. Total (for 5 wkts.) 215.

Bowling Analysis: B.D. Aden 4 for 62.

Oriental Life Insurance Co. vs. Standard General Ins. Co. At Cross Maidan

Oriental Life Ins.: J. Y. Desai 15, S.S. Sambhare 0, R.S. Mhatre 100, S.S. Balgie 63, R.J. Gharat not out 38, A.M. Mamsa 5, Extras 17. Total (for 5 wkts.) 239.

Sentinel Assurance Co. vs. Newcord Insurance Co. At Oval

Sentinel Assurance Co.: A.A. Warang 6, R.S. Dalvi 0, S.L. Jai (Capt.) 22. N.G. Salian 38, J.R. Dias 2, H.L. Vyas 50, N.L. Pai 1, N. Pathak 5, L.V. Ghokale 5, G. Kanchan 0, H. Desai not out 1, Extras 13, Total 143.

Bowling Analysis: Damania 9-2-20-6.

Newcord Ins. Co.: D.N. Chalmers batting 0, J.E. Biem batting 7, Extras 1, Total (for no loss) 8.

Jupiter General Insurance Co. vs. New India Assurance Co. At Cross Maidan

Jupiter General Insurance Co.: R.D. Jukar 6, Y.M. Mendon 40, V.K. Dixit 21, G.R. Shroff batting 16, M.S. Shetty batting 27, Extras 7, Total (for 3 wkts.) 117.

All the matches will be continued tomorrow.

Tourists Bat All Day And Score 403 For 9

PLACE UNLUCKY TO MISS CENTURY: GUPTE CAPTURES 5 WKTS. FOR 144

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Playing free and easy cricket the Commonwealth team piled up 403 runs for the loss of nine wickets when stumps were drawn on the opening day of their three-day fixture with a Bombay Cricket Association XI. Winston Place who came out to open his side's innings scored 90 runs. Gupte was the most successful Bombay bowler capturing 5 wickets at a cost of 144 runs.

The fielding of the local side was deplorable and it was a pity to see so many dropped catches. Guard and Uday Merchant being the worst defaulters.

The Bombay side underwent two changes V. R. Amladi replacing R. S. Modi and S. Telang replacing B. R. Irani.

The Commonwealth team won the toss and elected to bat. "Jock" Livingston sent in Billy Alley and Winston Place to open the innings. Ibrahim, the Bombay skipper opened his attack with Guard from the Club end and Umrigar from the North Stand end.

The fifty of the innings went up after forty minutes of play. Place hitting Ramchand to extra cover. Ramchand had replaced Dalvie who had bowled three overs which cost him 12 runs. Umrigar at the other end was replaced by V. R. Amladi who replaced R. S. Modi in the side. Umrigar's analysis at this stage was 6 overs.

Seventy of the innings was signalled after one hour's play, Alley sending Ramchand through the slips for four, but Ramchand struck luck when he had Alley declared l.b.w. in his last ball of the over. Alley had scored 46 in one hour which included five fours.

Wally Langdon came to fill the vacant crease and Ibrahim affected another change in his attack. He brought on S. P. Gupte and the over cost Gupte a single, as Langdon was watchful.

The 100 of the innings was registered after 85 minutes of batting, when Langdon sent Gupte's first ball of his fifth over for a four with a grand drive through mid off and extra cover.

At 109, Gupte had Langdon sent back with a brilliant low catch of his own first ball. Langdon having scored 16 which included one four. Langdon made a forward stroke of a googly from Gupte.

Worrell came in place of Langdon and he opened his account with a single off Gupte. Amladi took over from Ramchand at the Club end and Uday Merchant dropped Place in the slips in his second delivery. This gave Place his half century scored in 105 minutes, and the total was 110.

Worrell was now doing all the batting and treated Amladi with little respect sending him to the on boundary for two fours. Cricket now brightened up as Worrell was playing free cricket. Hitting the loose ones with ease. In his twenty-five minutes batting Worrell had scored 26 runs which included five fours.

Worrell signalled 150 on the board with a crisp drive through cover for four. The one and a half century was obtained after 118 minutes. The teams adjourned for lunch with the score at 153. Place being 65 not out and Worrell not out 26.

Ramchand and Guard resumed the attack after lunch and cricket was bright now as the batsmen were going all out for the bowling. Place got his eighty when Ramchand at the square leg boundary failed to stop one from him, then Worrell sent Gupte through cover for two and got his individual fifty after batting for 60 minutes. At the same time 200 went up on the score board as a result of 135 minutes' play.

At 217, Place attempted to lift Gupte but in attempting this he edged the ball and offered a high catch to Mangrekar at mid-on which was accepted. Place collected 90 runs which included 5 fours.

At 221 Worrell was sent back when he missed a wrong one from Gupte and was sent back with his score at 68 l.b.w. to Gupte.

After the fall of the fourth wicket, that of Worrell, Pope was lucky to escape when Guard failed to hold one at silly mid-on. Pope was then six.

Smith had replaced Place and in Guard's next over Patankar took a brilliant snick catch behind the wickets with the score at 235. Smith scoring only 9 runs.

Five minutes before the tea interval the Commonwealth side registered three hundred of the innings after batting for 235 minutes. Lambert obtained this total for his side with a single off Umrigar when he hit him to mid-on. The score at tea time was 309 for the loss of 7 wickets. Lambert batting 19 and Fitzmaurice batting 14.

Gupte resumed from the Club end after the tea interval and Fitzmaurice took a single. This took the Tourists total to 310 for 7 wickets. The runs were now coming in fast and Gupte's over proved costly, ten runs resulting.

Ramchand took over from Umrigar after the tea interval from the Churchgate end and Lambert greeted him with a single to fine leg. Gupte captured his fifth wicket when he tempted Fitzmaurice to make to big hit to square leg boundary. V. R. Amladi fielding deep made no mistake about it and took a difficult catch. Fitzmaurice scored 24 in a total of 323.

Lambert made a well lifted hit to long-on off the bowling of Gupte and it was lucky for Lambert for K. C. Ibrahim ran in but the ball fell short of him by inches. They crossed over for two this taking the Tourists total to 350 which came as a result of 260 minutes of batting. Lambert soon followed with a grand hit to the leg side which went for a straight six, the first of the match.

The new ball was now taken with the score board at 357. Umrigar taking over at the Churchgate end. Lambert in the next over sent Guard through the slips for four registering his individual fifty as a result of 56 minutes of batting. Dawkes at the other end was batting cautiously and was satisfied with singles with which he managed to raise his score to twenty.

With the total at 386, Lambert had his leg wicket shattered when he had scored 59, Amladi being the successful bowler. The stump was broken and had to be replaced. Lambert's score included one six and five fours. (386—9—59).

Livingston, the Commonwealth skipper came in next and faced the bowling of Amladi. In the last ball of the over Amladi bowled a slower one which Livingston drove to mid-on to open his account. Ramchand and Amladi were now keeping the runs down. Two minutes before the call of time on the first day of play Livingston scored a single with a push to square leg sending the Tourists total to 400 scored in 298 minutes of play. When stumps were drawn for the day the Tourists total stood at 403 for 9 wickets. The not-outs being Dawkes 35 and Livingston 8.

SCORE BOARD

COMMONWEALTH XI (1st Innings).

W. Alley l.b.w. G. S. Ramchand	46
W. Place c Manjrekar b S. P. Gupte	90
W. Langdon c and b S. P. Gupte	16
F. Worrell l.b.w. S. P. Gupte	66
Ray Smith c Patankar b Guard	9
G. Pope c Dalvie b Gupte	29
Tribe c Gupte b Ramchand	18
Fitzmaurice c Amladi b Gupte	24
H. Lambert b V. R. Amladi	59
Dawkes not out	35
L. Livingston not out	8
Extras	3
Total (for 9 wkts.)	403

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 70; 2 for 109; 3 for 217; 4 for 221; 5 for 235; 6 for 265; 7 for 277; 8 for 323; 9 for 386.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
G. Guard	13	2	35	1
P. R. Umrigar	19	0	58	0
M. M. Dalvie	5	0	25	0
G. S. Ramchand	21	0	90	2
V. R. Amladi	13	1	48	1
S. P. Gupte	31	0	144	5

P. V. M. WOMEN'S TENNIS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In an interesting match running to full three sets Mrs. Ruby Gazdar beat Mrs. Oxtoby in the P. V. M. Women's Tennis tournament singles encounter this evening.

Losing the first set at 4-6, Mrs. Gazdar recovered to win the next two. Both Miss Khanna and Miss Merchant gave good account of themselves, when they beat their opponents with a great deal to spare.

Although they won in straight sets, Miss Kundaji and Miss Bhatt had to play no less than twenty-two games before they eliminated Miss Ghasvala and Miss Billmoria in the doubles.

The following were the results:—

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Mrs. Betty Stewart beat Mrs. Perin Madhok, 6-3, 6-2; Miss Pramilla Khanna beat Mrs. F. Bekkevold, 6-3, 6-1; Mrs. Ruby Gazdar beat Mrs. Oxtoby, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4; Miss Laxmi Merchant beat Mrs. Cuthbertson, 6-1, 6-3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Miss S. Kundaji and Miss S. M. Bhatt beat Miss Mehru Ghasvalla and Miss Pilloo Billimoria, 7-5, 6-4; Mrs. Vinter and Mrs. Oxtoby vs. Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Wilkie, 4-0 (match unfinished).

FIXTURES FOR SUNDAY:

COURT NO. 7: 4 p.m. Mrs. Wilson vs. Miss L. Woodbridge; Mrs. Stewart vs. Mrs. R. Gazdar; Mrs. Vinter vs. Miss P. Khanna; Mrs. B. Stewart and Mrs. Cuthbertson vs. winners of Mrs. Vinters and Mrs. Oxtoby vs. Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Wilkie

COURT NO. 8: 4 p.m. Mrs. M. Bharucha vs. Miss Merchant; Miss Khanna and Mrs. Kania vs. Miss Kundaji and Miss S. M. Bhatt; Miss Merchant and Miss Woodbridge vs. Mrs. Uttamsingh and Miss R. Damri.

MUSTAQ ALI DECLINES LANCASHIRE OFFER

INDORE, Feb. 4 (PTI)—Capt. S. Mushtaq Ali, the Holkar cricketeer, it is understood, had declined an offer made by the Redclif Cricket Club of Lancashire to join as professional for the year 1950.

EAST ZONE SEMI FINAL

Ranji Trophy Cricket

JAMSHEDPUR, Feb. 4.

The East Zone Semi-final match for the Ranji Thophy in the Cricket Championship of India between Bihar and Uttar Pradesh commenced here today.

Bihar taking first knock were all out for 207. Bimal Bose was top scorer with 32 runs. Sujit Bose scored 31 and Nakhuda 26. Solly Patel 29 not out.

Uttar Pradesh have in reply scored 57 for 3 wickets.

The following were the scores:—

BIHAR (First Innings)

Bijoy Sen b Om Prakash 2; Bikash Bose l.b.w. Dwarkanath 26; Sujit Dey c and b Dwarkanath 31; Sutey Bannerjee l.b.w. Dwarkanath 18; Rajendranath st. Wahidulla b Dwarkanath 8; Nakhuda c Dwarkanath b Tewari 26; Sudhir Das b Tewari 17; A. Das Gupta c Rangje Sinha b Khanna 1; Bimal Bose l.b.w. Rangje Sinha 32; Solly Patel not out 29; R. Sanyal c Sunil Bannerjee b R. Sinha 0; Extras 17; Total 207.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Om Prakash 6-2-27-1; Tewari 13-3-33-2; R. Sinha 2.4-0-9-2; Khanna 15-1-39-1; Dwarkanath 20-5-63-4; Iqbal Ahmed 7-1-19-0.

UTTAR PRADESH (First Innings)

Sukla run out 26; Balbir Khanna b Sutey Banerjee 0; Sunil Banerjee l.b.w. Bimal Bose 3; Tewari not out 21; Telana not out 1; Extras 6; Total (for 3 wickets) 57.

AUSSIES DECLARE AT 338 FOR 8

PRETORIA, Feb. 4 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Scoring 338 for 8 declared in their first innings on the opening day of their match against North Eastern Transvaal here today, the Australians took three opposing wickets for seven before bad light stopped play.

BOMBAY TO MEET GOA IN FESTIVAL FINAL

Railways Beaten By Odd Goal In Three

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay XI earned the right to figure in the Finals of the Festival Hockey Tournament where they meet the Goa XI by accounting for the Combined Railways XI by the odd goal in three this evening at the Cooperage in their replayed encounter.

Middlecoat gave Bombay the lead after the first few minutes of play when he accepted a pass from Ivor Abraham at the top of the circle and then pushed the ball past the on rushing custodian Donnelly into the untenanted goal. Bombay continued to monopolise the proceedings but were unable to overcome the opposing defence.

The Railways had a few splendid chances of equalising but they all proved otherwise. Arthur Fernandes narrowly failed to reach the ball in time when Mendonca attempted to allow it to go out of play. A few minutes later the same player was foiled in his bid to score when his stick was hooked from behind by one of the Bombay defenders. He had only to push the ball past Mendonca. At the other end Middlecoat foiled to connect with a goalmouth centre by M. Gardner.

The Bombay side crossed over with a lead of a solitary goal. But soon after the resumption Arthur Fernandes secured the equaliser for the Railwaymen when he reversed a centre by R. Kishen the right-winger past Mendonca who had left his charge to intercept him. Qayyum deprived Woodcock of the ball in the nick of time before he could settle down to push the ball past Donnelly. Bombay scored the all important goal through Woodcock who beat Donnelly with a well placed shot from the top of the circle. The Railways missed to equalise narrowly when R. Kishen sent in a grand first-timer which just went over the crossbar when Mendonca cleared the ball from his goal.

JEPSEN CUP HOCKEY

In the opening match of the Jepsen Cup played earlier in the evening Juvenile S. C defeated Goan S. C. 'C' by three goals to nil. D. Rozario scored the first two goals for the winners in the first half while C. Desoysa added the third goal.

THIRD DIVISION LEAGUE

Dolphin S. C. and Blue Wizards figured in a goalless draw in the championship round of the third division of the B.P.H.A. League. The championships will be decided tomorrow when Bombay Port Trust 'B' meet Blue Wizards in the concluding game. On the result of this game depends the final destination of the trophy. So far all the three teams have drawn against each other and only the last game between the B. P. T. and the Blue Wizards will provide the result

Teams	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Dolphin S. C.	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
B. P. T. 'B'	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Blue Wizards	1	0	1	0	0	0	1

In the Day's Sports

HOCKEY

Cooperage

3-00 p.m. BPT 'B' vs Blue Wizards (III Division Championship round).

4-00 p.m. G.B. Police vs Mahim Y.B. (Jepson Cup).

5-15 p.m. Goa XI vs Bombay XI (Finals Festival Tournament).

TENNIS

Hindu Gymkhana

3-30 p.m. Bombay Presidency Hard Court Championships.

Bombay Gymkhana

4 p.m. P.V.M. Gymkhana Women's Tournament.

CRICKET

Brabourne Stadium

10-45 a.m. Commonwealth XI vs Bombay Cricket Assn. XI. (Second Day).

Hindus' Exodus Refutes E. Bengal Press Note

B. C. ROY EXPOSES SEVERAL INCONSISTENCIES

Nadia Muslim Leaders' Appeal To E. Pakistan Premier

CALCUTTA, February 4.

THE Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy, stated here today that over 13,000 people had crossed the border into India in the last three weeks following disturbances in Bagerhat sub-division of the Khulna District and in Barrisal, East Bengal.

"A fresh batch of 300 to 500 refugees are pouring into West Bengal daily at Bangaon (a border station near Khulna) alone" he added.

He was commenting on an East Bengal Government Press Note, issued at Dacca yesterday.

Following is the text of the statement issued by Dr. B.C. Roy:

"I have just seen the belated Press Note which has been published by the East Bengal Government only today —many weeks after the incidents which took place in Bagerhat sub-division of the Khulna district explaining from that Government's point of view as to what took place there on December 20, 1949, and thereafter. The statement as a whole seems intended to delude the unwary or the uninformed, but any one who runs, can read between the lines.

"It is suggested that a police force went to arrest a person in a house in village Kalshira when they were surrounded by 'a Communist-inspired armed mob of Namsudras and one of the constables was killed on the spot. The Press Note does not hide the fact that immediately after this incident Ansars and villagers of neighbouring villages arrived and 'prevented further injury to the police force'. The Press Note then goes on to say that 'the residents of Kalshira and Jhalordanga deserted their homes'. Were they all Communists? The Press Note does not indicate when the bad characters and miscreants of the neighbourhood came and who they were? What community did they belong to? What part did the local police take to prevent them from stealing 'some of the properties'? How many of these bad characters and miscreants of the neighbourhood, who were 'stealing properties left behind by the people', have been arrested by the police subsequently?

CRIMINAL ASSAULTS

"It is stated that the properties are now being recovered and restored to the owners. How are they being restored to the owners by the police, since according to the Press Note, the owners have already deserted their villages and left their homes at the mercy of the bad characters? The Press Note concedes that two cases of criminal assault on women have been reported." Criminal assaults on women have a special meaning. The Press Note does not say whether the perpetrators of such assault have been arrested or not, it only says investigation is proceeding.

The statement in the Press Note

(Continued On Page 19)

DISTRICT HQ. SPLIT FROM END TO END

DARES-SALAM, Feb. 4 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Worst earthquake in 30 years at Tukuyu in Southern Tanganyika, north of Lake Nyasa this week split the district administrative headquarters from end to end and badly damaged the post office, according to reports reaching here today.

The police station, hospital and most European houses were slightly damaged. There were no reports of any casualties.

HELSINKI RECORDS 'QUAKE IN INDIA'

HELSINKI, Feb. 4 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Helsinki University seismographs today registered three tremors with centres calculated to be in India.

Quake Shocks Recorded

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4 (PTI): Three earthquake shocks, first two of great intensity and the third of slight intensity, all at the same origin, 1470 miles away from New Delhi with epicentre at latitude 23 degrees north and longitude 100 degrees east in South-West Yunnan Province in China were recorded, by New Delhi seismograph at 5.8 a.m., 8.26 a.m. and 1.8 p.m. I.S.T. respectively on Friday, the third February.

PATTABHI NOT TO VISIT CITY

For "Reasons Of Health And Duty"

BOMBAY, Feb. 4 (UPI): Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the Congress President, has cancelled his proposed four-day visit to Bombay owing to reasons of "health and duty," it is learnt here today.

A telegraphic message from Dr. Pattabhi intimating the cancellation was received by Shri S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C., this afternoon.

NERHU TO TOUR GUJERAT

SURAT, Feb. 4 (P.T.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will tour Gujerat in the first week of April, it is learnt here.

The Prime Minister is expected to be present at the Gujerat Congress Seva Dal Rally in Mehmudabad during his Gujerat visit.

ARRESTS IN JAIPUR

JAIPUR, Feb. 4 (PTI)—Ten persons, including the President, Vice-President and Secretary of the local electric power house workers union, were arrested this morning in connection with the electric power house strike.

Thirtytwo others had been taken into custody for defying an order banning meetings and processions. Twenty of them were later released.

The area near the power house where hunger strikers have been squatting has been cordoned off.

L/Nk. Karam Singh, 1st Battalion 11th Sikh Regt., who has been awarded the Param Vir Chakra, Republican India's highest military award, for act of personal heroism and gallantry.

Pt. Nehru On Role Of Music And Dance In Indian Republic

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4 (PTI).

PRIME MINISTER PANDIT NEHRU made a strong plea for the revival of ancient Indian poetry, music and dance, while inaugurating the three day Jashan-e-Jamhooriat (republic celebrations) in the Red Fort here this evening.

The function, organised by the Citizens of Delhi to celebrate the birth of Indian republic, was held under a shamiana pitched in the historic dewanaeakhas of the Red Fort.

Pandit Nehru said that some people thought that the organisation of such functions was a waste of time. Such people did not realise that music and poetry were necessary for the life of a human being. Today the world was so much engrossed in scientific invention and developments that such an important aspect of human life was being ignored.

Pandit Nehru added that after working hard for the whole day, one needed some relaxation. The ways of relaxation might differ with different countries. There could be no dispute over the fact that relaxation through music was common everywhere. Music was not only entertaining but also educative.

Along with the industrial development of the country, the Prime Minister suggested, efforts should be made to develop the art of music and dance, which in ancient times, had an important place. Mere increase of wealth of the country will not make the people happy and prosperous. There must always be scope for the development of the cultural and artistic genius.

Earlier, an address of welcome was read out by Mr. Sri Ram, the Chairman of the Celebration Committee. Pandit Nehru was then garlanded by the Begum of Pataudi. Replica of Asoka pillar was presented to him on behalf of the shopkeepers of the Fort Area.

Deshbandu Gupta, presented to him a grain of rice, on which words wishing the Republic success were inscribed.

The function was attended by a distinguished gathering, including the ministers of the Government of India.

Prominent Hindi and Urdu poets from all over the country have been invited to take part in the celebrations.

The three-day programme includes recitations by Hindi and Urdu poets and dances by prominent artistes.

AIR COPIES

Readers are informed that with effect from 1st February 1950, copies sent by air to our news agents have a surchage of half anna.

Air copies will therefore be available at 4½ annas per copy.

INDO-U. S. EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

The Indo-U.S. Agreement on educational exchange facilities was signed at New Delhi on February 2. The Hon'ble Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs, signed for India and H. E. Mr. Loy Henderson, U.S. Ambassador to India signed on behalf of United States of America. Photo shows H.E. Mr. Henderson signing the Agreement. Seated along with him are the Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Standing from l to r: Mr. Jones and Mr. Steeves of the American Embassy, Mr. Jha, Mr. Chopra, Mrs. Rama Mehta and Dr. Tara Chand.

NO SURCHARGE ON CARGO BOOKED FROM BOMBAY

ARRESTS IN KUSHTIA

Student And Professor Taken In Custody

KUSHTIA, Feb. 4 (UPI): Sri Fakir Chand Saha, demonstrator of physics in the Kushtia College, was arrested on January 31st last under the Public Safety Act. A few hours before his arrest, Mr. Kamaruzzaman, a student of the same college, was arrested under the same act. Mr. Kamaruzzaman is the President of the Kushtia District Moslem Students League.

Communist Released On Undertaking

MADRAS, Feb. 4. (U. P. I.): The Madras Government have ordered the release of Arjuna Pillai, a Communist detenu of North Arcot District, on his giving an undertaking that he will not engage himself in any activities connected with the Communist party or in any other subversive activities.

SHAH'S 15-DAY TOUR OF PAKISTAN

Arriving In Karachi On March 1

KARACHI, Feb. 4. (UPI): The Shah of Iran will arrive in Karachi on March 1 for a 15-day tour of Pakistan, according to the official programme with which Pakistan's Ambassador in Iran, Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan, was flying today to Teheran.

After three days stay in Karachi, the Shah flies to Dacca on a three-day tour of East Pakistan. He flies to Lahore on a tour of the Punjab, N.W.F.P., Baluchistan and Sind.

Foreign Shippers' Decision

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

The American Shipping Conference has extended its cancellation of surcharge for a further period of 90 days on all cargo booked for India, and particularly for Bombay. The British Shipping Conference has extended this cancellation indefinitely, reserving to itself the right to re-impose it, if conditions in Indian ports deteriorated again. Both British and American lines, it will be recalled, had imposed twenty-five per cent. surcharge due to congestion in Bombay Port.

Inquiry Into Unberthed Passenger Services

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4. (U. P. I.): The Government of India have decided to appoint a special committee to investigate in all its aspects and make recommendations on the questions regarding unsatisfactory conditions of travel in the unberthed passenger services.

The Director General of Shipping Bombay, will be the Chairman and the Deputy-Director General of Shipping, Bombay, will act as member-secretary. The other members of the committee are Mr. C. A. Buch, Bombay, Mr. M. C. Veerabahu, Mr. Bidesh Kulkarni (Bombay), Mr. B. Kodanda Rao (Bangalore) and Mr. Hemanta Kumar Basu (Calcutta) The committee may co-opt one or more officers of the Marcantile Marine department as technical members.

KUNZRU AT CAPE TOWN

Indian Delegation For R. T. C. Talks Arrives

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 4, (PTI-Reuter): Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru, leader of the Indian delegation to the India, Pakistan and South African talks, arrived in a special aircraft of South African Airways this afternoon.

He was met by Mr. D. D. Forsyth, Secretary of External Affairs, on behalf of the Union Government, and leaders of the Indian community, including Mr. S. R. Naidoo, President of the South African Indian Organisation and Mr. A. I. Meer, Secretary of the South African Congress.

Members of the Indian community applauded as Pandit Kunzru, accompanied by other members of the Indian delegation, stepped from the plane and surrounded him as he and his colleagues were garlanded.

The delegation and officials of the Department of External Affairs left in Government cars flying the Indian Flag.

PAK DELEGATES

The Pakistan delegates for the Preliminary Conference at Cape Town between India, Pakistan and South Africa opening on February 6 received a warm welcome when they arrived by flying-boat at Vaaldam today.

They were Dr. Mahmud Hussain, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, and Sadja Haida.

They will leave for Cape Town during the week-end.

ORISSA BUDGET

CUTTACK, Feb. 4 (P T I): It is understood that the Orissa Cabinet has finalised the budget for 1950-51 which will be presented to the State Assembly on March.

LORD NORMAN DEAD

"Thought In Millions, But Talked In Monosyllables"

LONDON, Feb. 4, (PTI-Reuter): Lord Norman, Governor of the Bank of England from 1920 to 1944, died here today, aged 78.

Lord Norman Mr. Montague Collet Norman before he was made a Baron in 1944—was once called "the man who thought in millions and talked in monosyllables".

His dislike of publicity gave rise to a popular picture of him as a mystery man of high finance, making no speeches and giving no interviews

He held the post for longer than anybody else—the nearest record during the banks 250 years' history was five years.

HIGH TRIBUTES

Mr. Winston Churchill, as Chancellor of the Exchequer in the 1920s, and the first Labour Chancellor, Lord Snowden, both paid tribute to his knowledge and skill.

He helped to establish Reserve Banks in Canada, South Africa, New Zealand and India, and in developing the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

Pt. Nehru To Visit Indonesia In May

MADRAS, Feb. 4 (U.P.I.): It is reliably learnt here that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister will visit Indonesia in May next.

Dr. P. Subbaroyan, India's Ambassador in Indonesia, who is now here, told the U.P.I. that the people of Indonesia had immense regard for Pandit Nehru and they believed that he was primarily responsible for their liberation.

International Control Of H-Bomb

LAKE SUCCESS, Feb. 3, United Nations Secretary General Trygve Lie said today he might make a proposal for international control of the Hydrogen Bomb.

He declined to comment specifically at his press conference on President Trumans' order to produce the bomb.

Mr. Lie said, however, that constant development in weapons of mass destruction "makes it more and more necessary to continue the search for agreement among the great powers on control of atomic energy, and also on other issues that divide the world.

EAST-WEST BENGAL BOUNDARY SETTLED

Bagge Tribunal's Award

'STATUS QUO' TO BE MAINTAINED ON THE ASSAM BORDER

NEW DELHI, February 4.

THE Award of Mr. Justice Bagge, Chairman of the Indo-Pakistan Boundary Tribunal, was announced today with regard to four disputes referred to the Tribunal, concerning the boundaries of West Bengal and East Bengal.

The chairman agreed with the interpretation of Mr. Chandrasekara Aiyer (India's nominee) in respect of two disputes, endorsed the unanimous conclusion of both the members of tribunal in the third and disagreed with either of them and gave his own in respect of the last.

Holding the interpretation of Mr. Justice Chandrasekara Aiyer, Mr. Bagge decided that the boundary following the course of midstream of the main channel of the river Ganges as it was at the time of the award given by Sir Cyril Radcliffe should be the boundary between Murshidabad (West Bengal, and the district of Rajshahi (East Bengal).

KUSIYARA RIVER DISPUTE

He has also ruled that from the point where the boundary between the thanas of Karimganj and Beani Bazar meets the river described as the Sonai river on the map attached to the Radcliffe award upto Bisasri is the boundary between India and Pakistan in the dispute concerning the course of the Kusiyara River, Mr. Bagge upheld the contention of Mr. Justice Chandrasekara Aiyer.

CHAIRMAN DISAGREES

In regard to the dispute over the common boundary from the Mathabhanga Channel, head of the Ganges and northern most point where the channel meets the boundary between the thanas of Daulatpur and Karimgur, the chairman disagreed with both Mr. Shahbuddin and Mr. Chandrasekhara Aiyer. He ruled that the boundary between India and Pakistan shall run along the middle line of the main channel of the river Mathabhanga which takes off from the river Ganges in or close to the north-west corner of the district of Nadia at a point west south west of the police station and the camping ground of the village of Jalangi and then flows southwards to the northern most point of the boundary between the thanas of Daulatpur and Karimpur.

Lastly in regard to the dispute con-

(Continued On Page 19)

RAJA DENIES DIRECTIVE

No Reconstitution Of Madras Cabinet

MADRAS, Feb. 4 (PTI): Mr. P. S. Kumarawami Raja, Chief Minister of Madras today categorically denied that he had received a directive from the Central Parliamentary Board for broad basing his ministry.

A report published in the local press had stated that the Parliamentary Board had sent a communication to the Chief Minister to reconstitute the ministry by giving representation to the opposition groups within the Congress Legislature Party.

"I have received no communication as reported in the press and there is no necessity for such a communication", said Mr. Kumaraswami Raja at his weekly press conference today.

The Chief Minister, who has returned to Madras after his tour of Rayalaseema districts of Andhradesa said that the crop position in those areas was better. He added that in certain areas, there had been a bumper crop, but the difficulty was with regard to procurement of foodgrains which was urgently required for distribution in deficit areas.

CENTRE'S CALL TO STATES

MADRAS, Feb. 4 (UPI): The Government of India have, in a circular to all State governments, impressed the necessity of balancing their budgets for the year 1950-51, it is learnt.

The Centre is said to be of the opinion that such a balancing of the Central and States budgets would facilitate them to ask for loans from the World Bank for financing the various nation building activities and other projects.

BUDGET SESSION OF BOMBAY LEGISLATURE

The Budget sessions of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council will commence from February 17 and 20 respectively. His Excellency the Governor will address a joint session of the two Houses on February 20.

The Budget for 1950-51 will be presented to the Assembly on February 21 and to the Council on the following day.

The Assembly will have 41 working days during the session, out of which four, namely, March 27, 29 and 30 and April 11, have been allotted for non-official business. The first two days of the Assembly will be occupied by the oath-taking of members.

MOSCOW TO CONTROL SINKIANG

NEW DELHI, February 4 (P.T.I.).

MR. MOHAMMED AMIN BUGRA, former Vice-Governor of Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan), who escaped on the eve of the Communist coup in September last, said here today that Sinkiang might shortly come under the direct control of Moscow.

Mr. Bugra, who arrived here from Srinagar this week, said in an interview "Russia had for a long time been planning to amalgamate Sinkiang and the present Sino-Russian treaty negotiations now going on in Moscow might result in such a change-over".

"A Sinkiang Government delegation led by Mr. Saifuddin Aziz, who is pro-Russian, is already in Moscow", he said.

Giving an account of the coup Mr. Bugra said: "Agents provocateurs from the Russian Turkestan territory surreptitiously entered Sinkiang and with the help of a handful of local Communists effected the coup, which was immediately followed up by the entry of Chinese Communist troops to support them".

CHINESE TROOPS

Mr. Bugra said that about nine divisions of the Chinese Communist Army were now stationed in Sinkiang and most of the border areas adjoining the Indian border had been sealed off.

Mr. Bugra who is expected to meet Pandit Nehru, said that six hundred persons who had escaped from Sinkiang were stranded in Leh, Ladakh and Srinagar. A few hundreds of refugees had also reached Pakistan through Gilgit. All these refugees, he said, had belonged to the Nationalist Party which had stood for an independent Sinkiang.

Latest From Berlin

BERLIN, Feb. 4 (PTI-Reuter): East German Police opposite the zonal checkpoint at Helmstedt renewed strict control of Berlin-bound lorries this afternoon.

The "creeping blockade" had appeared earlier to be an end, but with the resumption of strict control the queue of lorries built up fast reinforced by a stream of new arrivals from all over Western Germany, whose drivers had heard the news that the "blockade" had ended.

Reports telephoned from Helmstedt indicated that the position was expected to improve once more later in the day.

It was estimated that the present queue would be cleared in about ten hours.

French President To Visit London

LONDON, Feb. 4. (U. P. I.): The President of the French Republic and Mme. Auriol will pay an official visit to London from March 7 to 10 when they will be entertained at Buckingham Palace and the Guildhall, as well as Covent Garden, according to a London press service report.

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 4 (UPI):— Mr. S. Ganesh Rao, the station master of Bibinagar Railway Station, was examined today by the Special Tribunal trying Kasim Razvi and five others in what is known as the Bibinagar Dacoity Case.

ITALIAN TROOPS FOR SOMALILAND

To Take Over Ten-Year Trusteeship

ROME, Feb. 4 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The Italian Chamber of Deputies today authorised the departure of 3,000 troops and officials for Somaliland, where Italy is to assume a ten-year trusteeship of her former colony.

The bill approving Italian administration and authorising the despatch of men to the territory now goes to the Senate for ratification.

The Communists and their Socialist allies bitterly opposed authorising Italy's taking over the territory, now British-administered.

They objected violently today to the nomination of Gen. Guglielmo Nasi, as the Military Governor of Italian mandated Somaliland.

WAR CRIMINAL?

They said the 71-year-old General, who commanded one of the Italian armies in the invasion of Ethiopia in 1936 was still wanted by Ethiopia as a war criminal.

Christian Democrat premier Alcide De Gasperi denied this. He said relations between Italy and Ethiopia had in fact "improved greatly" in recent months.

Replying to questions, Signor De Gasperi said Britain in agreement with Ethiopia, would indicate to the Italians before march one the provinsional Somaliland-Ethiopia frontier to be held by the Italians, pending a definite United Nations decision on the delineation.

DEPUTIES LOSE LUNCH

Hungry deputies went without lunch to get the bill through because the Government is in a hurry to get Italian troops under way before the monsoons break.

The Government insisted on a vote before the Chamber rose. Deputies have been debating the bill, which also authorises expenditure of 6,000 million lire by June, for three days.

The Senate is expected to ratify the bill after a two-day debate likely to start on Monday.

The Government thus hopes to get waiting troops under way next week.

Pakistanis Raid Bikaner Village

NEW DELHI, February 4, (PTI): Adequate defensive check on border raids along the Pakistan-Bikaner boundary line have now been taken, it was authoritatively learnt today.

Recently, there has been a tendency on the part of Pakistan nationals to enter Indian territory, dressed in army uniforms and civilian clothes equipped with modern arms, according to information available here.

It was reported that on January 26, about 100 Pakistan nationals dressed kakhi and blue uniforms and equipped with modern weapons attacked and occupied the port of Birilpur, 64 miles west of Bikaner. On the arrival of Indian troops on the scene, the raiders however withdrew into Pakistan territory

Additional security measures along this border have been taken to prevent repetition of such raids.

ANSARS TRAINED FOR BORDER ATTACKS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4 (UPI): Reports received in Calcutta from Netrakona, a sub-divisional town in the Mymensingh District of East Pakistan, indicate that recruitment and training of Ansars in batches of 500 a week have been going on there.

A short course of rifle training is also given to them and, after completion of training, they are sent to border areas.

It is reported that a good number of such trained Ansars have been sent to Tippera and other border districts. Funds are also being collected for "Kashmir War."

Came To Liberate Muslims

COOCH-Behar, Feb. 4. (PTI): A man who came to India from Pakistan "to liberate Muslims of the Indian Union" was arrested yesterday at Bamanhata and remanded to jail custody pending investigation.

His name was given as Ashadulla Siraji, from Sirajganj, East Bengal. He was described as "leader of the Pakistan Liberation Army".

Shroff Blames Govt. For Lack Of Policy

BUT BHAGAVATI FRAMES CHARGE-SHEET AGAINST BIG BUSINESS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

HARD words about the Central and Provincial Governments and the administration of the country were uttered by Mr. A. D. Shroff, chief guest at the annual social gathering of the University School of Economics and Sociology. Several of the points raised by Mr. Shroff were replied to by Mr. Justice, H. N. Bhagvati, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.

Mr. Shroff in the course of his speech said that conceptions of the functions of the state had changed, and the state was no longer the policemen and guardian of public morals. The state had to be run on sober and enlightened lines, and this was only possible by a study of the socio-economic factors which governed the country in its day to day progress.

FOOD SITUATION

The speaker added that men in authority had made great sacrifices in the cause of freedom, but they lacked sufficient experience in social and economic matters. Yet, they had not sought the advice and help of industrialists and businessmen in the governance of the country.

Citing an example in favour of his contention, Mr. Shroff said that there was no proper statistical report of the country's food production. That was why the food problem had not been satisfactorily solved. More confusing statements than those of the Food Minister could not be found. It was difficult to make anything of the Minister's statements. The Government of India was not aware of the exact quantity of food produced, the only basis of the information on crops was the village patel's report — a record provided by a man who lacked education, and was often illiterate.

TEXTILE POSITION

The cotton industry was also facing a shortage the speaker said, yet the Minister for Industries and Supplies had instituted controls on cotton cloth that there was sufficiency of cotton. About 15 months ago, the Government had insituted controls on cotton cloth. But, the speaker added, the control of cloth prices was governed by the control of the prices of unginned cotton which was bought in the districts. But the Government determined the prices of cotton by their own estimates without reference to the prices at which cotton was bought. The result was that many textile mills were suffering huge losses, and would have to close down within the course of the year.

The speaker also cited as an instance of uneconomic expenditure, Governments decision some years ago to start a fertiliser factory. Businessmen who were consulted in this connection told the Government that as the scheme would not be profitable for private enterprise, Government should subsidise the scheme. The estimated cost of setting up the factory was Rs. three and a half crores. Recently it was reported that the factory was being set up and that Rs. thirteen crores had been invested on it. The report further stated that the factory would start production by 1951 and that Rs. fifteen crores would have been spent by that time on the scheme.

Mr. Shroff made a reference to the attempts of Government to nationalise industries with the help of the Indian Civil Service personnel, and said that this was an unsound policy.

Concluding, the speaker stated that if the Government had the advice and guidance of economists the various difficulties which confronted the country would not have arisen, or, would have been more satisfactorily solved. The impractical schemes which the Government was launching would make the state bankrupt.

REPLY TO SHROFF

Replying to Mr. Shroff, Mr. Justice Bhagvati said that it was true that Government did not often seek the advice of industrialists and businessmen, and that it distrusted the industrialists. But was this distrust not justified? The last world war had changed the morality and tone of the people, and it was difficult to find an honest man in the street. There was a plethora of black-marketeers, profiteers and self-seekers. The advice which businessmen gave to the government was often tainted with self interest, and on those occasions when Government had taken the advice of the industrialists, it had burnt its fingers.

The Vice-Chancellor added that the people must develop a sense of civic responsibility and do their utmost for the good of the country. When this sense of responsibility was fully developed, people could see that their voice and the mandate was accepted by Government.

With regard to the failure to solve the problems with which the country was faced. The Vice-Chancellor said that it must be remembered that the legacy which had been handed to us in 1947 was a vast augean stable to by cleaned. There was then the problem of partition, the influx of refugees and other difficulties which arose in the course of the years. All these problems had made the task of the Government very difficult.

However, Mr. Bhagwati, concluded, it was upto the citizen of the state, to see that he did not encourage black-marketing, profiteering and other anti-social activities, and made himself a good citizen, so that he could enforce his viewpoint on the Government, and have his voice heard.

IMPROVE TEACHERS' LOT

Prof. C. N. Vakil, Director of the School of Economics said that there was a great need for improving the financial lot of the teaching profession, so that a high standard of education could be maintained. The restrictions on teachers taking up a subsidiary means of income had to be removed.

He also made a plea for the development of specialised institutions in the country, where advanced training could be given to students, instead of having to send them abroad at high cost.

INDO-BURMA FRIENDSHIP

It Will Grow, Says Thakin Nu

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4 (PTI): Thakin Nu, Prime Minister of Burma, predicted here today that the ties of friendship between India and Burma "will, despite all obstacles and difficulties, grow greater and firmer" in the future.

"For centuries in the past," he said, "the two countries have been the best of friends and neighbours, and the spiritual, cultural and social ties between the two nations have been most cordial and lasting."

The Burmese Prime Minister, who arrived here this afternoon by air from Madras, was accorded a reception by the Friends of Burma Society, Calcutta, at a luncheon.

BUDDHIST RELICS

The Burmese Prime Minister, Thakin Nu, said here today, "Forces of violence and disorder have recently brought misery to our land and we need awakening in our people of the teachings and truth, which Lord Buddha had preached".

Thakin Nu was speaking on the occasion of the presentation to him of the sacred relics of Lord Buddha and his two disciples, Sariputta and Moggallana by the Mahabodhi Society of India.

He said that the exhibition of the sacred relics, now being carried to Burma, would go a long way to fulfil that need.

The relics were then placed on decorated motor cars and taken in a procession to the Indian sloop 'Tir' waiting at the jetties.

The 'Tir' is scheduled to sail for Burma tomorrow.

MALAYA REDS BURN DOWN 100 HOUSES

Seventy Guerillas Destroy Entire Village

SINGAPORE, Feb 4 (PTI-Reuter).

COMMUNIST terrorists entering the village of Simpang Tiga, near Sitiawan in Perak, just before dawn today burnt down over a hundred houses and left a thousand people homeless.

one young girl was burned to death, many other villagers were seriously burned and a man was drowned when he jumped into a well to escape from the blaze.

The seventy guerillas who cut telephone wires and then systematically set fire to house after house destroyed practically the entire village.

Communists Step Up Activity

Police reported today that Communists in both Singapore and Malaya are showing signs of gearing up for a counter-offensive while more than 13,000 Malayans volunteer daily for an all-out drive against terrorism.

During the week an increased number of Communist flags, posters and pamphlets have appeared in public places throughout the Malayan Federation.

Guerillas have been cutting more and more telephone wires and an attempt was made to sabotage water pipelines in Johore, on which Singapore depends for its main water supply.

Terrorist killer squads have stepped up operation, making many attacks this week on Malaya and Chinese villagers.

EXPLOSION

A hand grenade exploded last night in Singapore—the first act of terrorism in the city since the early months of the emergency in 1948.

Police said the grenade incident was part of attempt to set fire to a vehicle park containing 70 motor buses.

After the explosion Singapore Police arrested five suspects, all members of the illegal Malayan Communist Party.

Authorities in Kuala Lumpur announced today that 80,627 civilians had already enrolled for duty during the "Malayan Peoples Anti-Bandit Month".

These volunteers and tens of thousands of others expected to enrol before the end of next week, will join with the security forces in a drive against the Communist terrorists planned for later this month.

FRENCH CABINET RESHUFFLE

Socialists Resign

PARIS, Feb. 4 (PTI-Reuter): Four Socialist Ministers resigned from M. George Bidault)s 14-week old coalition Cabinet today.

M. Jules Moch, Socialist Minister of the Interior, handed to the Prime Minister a collective letter of resignation on behalf of himself, his Socialist colleagues and their Secretaries of State.

M. Bidault has announced his Government will continue in office and is expected to reshuffle his Cabinet over the week-end, giving France her first post-war Government without Socialist representation.

IRAQ CABINET TALKS

BAGHDAD, Feb. 4 PTI-Reuter): The Regent of Irag today called on 53-year-old ex-Premier Tawfiq Suwaidi to form a new Cabinet.

The Istolal (Arab Independence) and Constitutional Union Parties might join a coalition Cabinet formed by Tawfiq Suwaidi.

The Regent's call follows the resignation of the Ali Jawbat Ayguot Government on January 31.

SRINAGAR, Feb. 4 (UPI): The Afghan Government representative in Sinkiang Mr. Mohd. Yusuf arrived here today from Ladakh by air. He hopes to fly to Delhi early next week to report himself to the Afghan Embassy there.

Mr Yusuf said that he was happy to find himself in "beautiful country like Kashmir."

ARMED PATROLS IN DAR-ES-SALAAM

Fifteen Strikers Get 15 Months' Jail Each

DAR-ES-SALAAM, Feb. 4 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Armed police today patrolled the streets of Dar-es-Salaam where dockers have been on strike since Wednesday

One African was killed and seven wounded yesterday, when police opened fire on rioters who attacked a police truck.

Fifteen Africans were sentenced to fifteen months imprisonment at a magistrate's court today for unlawful assembly, refusing to obey a lawful order, picketing and intimidation. Fifty-six other Africans were remanded until next Friday.

Work continued today in the port, but with only half the normal labour force.

The dock strike began when 1,500 casual workers refused to work under a new system of registration ordered by the port authorities.

Churchill Goes At Liberals

LONDON, Feb. 4 (P T I-Reuter): Leaders of Britain's main political parties now clearly fear the possibility that calculations for a straight fight between Socialists and anti-Socialists in the general election on February 23 may be upset by the appearance of 400 "middle of the road" Liberal candidates.

Conservative leader Winston Churchill, at Leeds today, characterised the return of the Liberal Party in force as a "reckless demonstration" by which the authors hoped "to queer the pitch so that the results of the general election struggle may be meaningless".

At the same time he made it clear that there was no "likelihood" of a coalition.

Labour speakers have been taking the same line.

Police Fire On Student Mob

BAREILLY, Feb. 4 (P.T.I.): Four students received bullet wounds when police opened fire on a crowd, consisting mostly of Bareilly College students, this morning.

It is reported that firing followed brickbatting of the police by the crowd in which 14 policemen were injured. In all nineteen rounds, including four from revolvers, were said to have been fired.

At about 10 a.m. the traffic police hauled up two students riding to the college on one cycle for infringement of municipal by-laws. An altercation ensued between a policeman and the students. More students going to college collected at the spot and, it is alleged, started assaulting three policemen. The police thereupon arrested seven students and took them to the nearby police station.

Soon after a mob appeared and demonstrated outside the police station.

WORKERS FIRED UPON

SURAT Feb. 5 (PTI): Police opened fire last night to disperse demonstrators who had surrounded a police head constable in the Gaekwad Mills area in Billimora, about 30 miles from Surat.

Latest reports received here said military had been asked to stand by in Billimora.

Twelve persons were arrested and two others taken into custody till 3 p.m. today

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Feb. 4 (PTI): Police used tear gas and resorted to a lathi charge this evening to disperse a crowd of mill workers near the D. B. R. Mills in Secunderabad, according to a report received here.

REFUGEES TEARGASSED

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4 (PTI): Refugees occupying a vacant plot near Jadavpur railway station, eight miles from here, refused to vacate when ordered by the District authorities to do so and attacked police, who came to enforce the order. Three policemen were injured in the stone-throwing. The police party then used teargas and made a lathi charge to disperse the crowd. Six arrests were effected.

Hindus' Erodus Refutes E. Bengal Press Note

(Continued From Page 16)

that 'the property left behind are being restored to the owners' in one paragraph is negatived by the sentence which occurs next in the Press Note 'persons who have decamped from these villages and Communists who organised the attack on the police have since been busy in West Bengal spreading stories of communal atrocities on Hindus."

If they have all come to West Bengal to whom are the recovered properties being restored?

BELATED

"The Press Note records instances of Hindu mobs attacking the police at Beani Bazar (Sylhet) five months ago and in Nachole in Rajshahi two months ago. Why was not any Press Note issued promptly with regard to these incidents which happened so many months ago to indicate the real nature of these incidents?

"The Press Note says that East Bengal Government learnt with concern about the inflamatory propaganda in West Bengal and reports of a series of communal incidents occurring in West Bengal since January 24th. Would the Government of East Bengal inform the public as to the nature of the 'heavy influx of Muslim refugees from Murshidabad and 24-Parganas?' What is their number? We have in our possession a complete census of over 13,000 people who have already come away from Eastern Pakistan within the last three weeks. A fresh batch of 300 to 500 refugees are pouring into West Bengal daily at Bongaon alone.

MURSHIDABAD INCIDENTS

"The Press Note goes on to say about assaults and looting in Berhampore and other places. The isolated incidents that took place in Murshidabad district were dealt with promptly and firmly by the local authorities with the help of members of the Hindu public and all possible help and relief were made available to the sufferers who were only a few in number. Complete peace now prevails in the area.

I wonder if the East Bengal Government have read the reports regarding the Murshidabad incidents by the three Muslim leaders of Murshidabad, two of whom represent the district in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

With regard to the incidents alleged to have taken place in Ultadanga, Kidderpore, Bagmari Road and Muchipara area in Calcutta, there is no foundation whatsoever in fact for such an allegation. No communal disturbance as alleged in the Press Note took place in these areas. I wonder what sources the East Bengal Government drew from in order to discover these imaginary "incidents" in order to buttress up their case in the Press Note. The Press Note quotes the statement in the Indian Parliament by our Prime Minister in order to show that something was happening in Murshidabad. Does the East Bengal Government not recognise that statements made by respectable Muslims after their personal enquiry and visit to the affected areas give a suitable reply in the matter?

Nadia Letter

A letter to the East Bengal Premier, which was written on February 2 by three members of the Minority Board in Nadia, Messrs. Fazlur Rahaman, Amanan and Halim would indicate how these gentlemen feel with regard to the incidents which have been happening in East Bengal.

TOTALLY UNFOUNDED

"The claim made in East Bengal's Press Note that the Chief Secretaries' Conference had to be postponed at the request of West Bengal is totally unfounded. The facts are exactly otherwise.

West Bengal have been pressing ever since the end of October, 1949, for holding the next session of the Chief Secretaries' Conference, East Bengal at first declined to have a conference on the ground that many of the previous decisions had not then been sufficiently implemented. The earliest date that East Bengal could suggest clashed with the session of the Bagge Tribunal. West Bengal, therefore, suggested that the Conference might take place during the interval when the Tribunal was not sitting which happened to be in the last week of December. This was not agreed to by East Bengal who proposed that the Conference should commence from 26th January last. This being the Indian Republic Day, West Bengal suggested that the Conference might take place at the end of the first week of February. East Bengal's reaction to this was that no new subjects were to be discussed at the Conference which might be held on February 9 next but they proposed that the Conference should restrict itself merely to the implementation of previous decisions reached by the Chief Secretaries. As this proposal would have barred out discussions regarding all the recent incidents in various parts of East Bengal as also other important matters which had since accumulated for consideration by the Chief Secretaries, the proposed agenda could not be agreed to and West Bengal pressed for an unrestricted agenda for the Conference as is ordinarily the case. East Bengal having ultimately agreed to this proposal only yesterday, the Conference is expected to commence at Dacca on the 9th instant.

FIRE AND VENOM

"For anti-Pakistan propaganda in the Calcutta Press, any one can find out for himself that the East Bengal papers have been putting forth fire and venom against India and West Bengal for months together and all our efforts to induce the East Bengal Government to check this have failed to bring any effective results.

The Calcutta Press has been very patient all through and it was only when all our efforts to curb the virulent propaganda in East Bengal Press failed and when one serious incident after another continued to take place in East Bengal that some of the newspapers on this side have lost patience and exposed what has been happening inside East Bengal.

NADIA MUSLIMS' DEMAND

Messrs. Fazlul Rahman, Abdul Mannan and Abdul Halim, members of the Minority Board, Nadia, have made a joint representation to the Chief Minister, East Bengal, bringing to his notice following facts for his "dispassionate" consideration and immediate action:—

That for sometime past alarming news of torture and oppression of members of minority community in different places of East Pakistan have been appearing in the press of West Bengal, which not only curdled blood of the majority community of this province but that of the minority community as well.

That has created a great tension in the mind of the people of this district, which is a border one and the minds of the members of the minority community are greatly disturbed and they are fast losing the peace of mind as a great number of refugees have come over here with tales of miseries and woes.

That through your Government, the district authorities and our Congress organizations have taken a strong and bold step to meet all eventualities and dispel anxieties from their minds still there is no gainsaying the fact that the tension may reach breaking point unawares at any moment.

That it is high time that your Government should take steps and clarify the situation in consultation with our Government by making a joint statement in the press and thereby ensuing peace and security of the members of minority community of both Dominions.

MUSLIMS' ASPIRATIONS

That the Muslims of this Dominion want to live peacefully in their own land with loyalty to the state and love for their country which they do not want to be disturbed by any activities of your Government or your people throwing repercussion here on our people.

That your Government have not made any statement uptil now from the time that undesirable news began to see the light of the day in order to explain the situation—a fact which cuts to the very root of stability of the peace of mind of the members of the minority community of this province, arousing great suspicion in their minds regarding law and order of your State.

That we the Muslims of this district, nay, of this Province want to be left to our own fate and rise or fall with the State and we highly detest and decry unhesitatingly any acts done by your people or by your Government which may have far-reaching consequence on the peace and safety and security of this State and its people, specially the Muslims.

PLEA FOR ACTION

In the above circumstances, we most sincerely demand of you in the interest of both the States and in the interest of safety and security of the members of the minority community of this Province that you should take all possible steps so that the Muslims of West Bengal may live in peace and prosperity by removing all causes of anxieties of the minority community of your Government, which also means the anxiety of the minority community of this state.

We pray that good sense of your people will prevail very soon and the members of the minority community of your province will be ensured of their safety and security and thereby allowing us to live peacefully independent of any other consideration.

East-West Bengal Boundary Settled

(Continued From Page 17)

cerning the Patharia Hills reserve forest, Mr. Justice Bagge contended that the red line indicated in the may 'A' attached to the award given by Sir Cyril Radcliffe in his report is the boundary between India and Pakistan. The decision was in accord with the unanimous conclusions of the chairman and the members.

CHAIRMAN IS FINAL AUTHORITY

The disputes arose out of the interpretation of the Radcliffe Award and related to four main points.

The Goverment of the Dominion of India was represented by Mr. S. M. Bose, Advocate-General of West Bengal and the Dominion of Pakistan by Mr. Page at Calcutta and Mr. Meshbahauddin.

Under clause two of the Inter-Dominion Agreement, in the event of disagreement between the members, the decisions of th Chairman shall be final, in all matters.

TWO IN INDIA'S FAVOUR

The Bagge Tribunal's award which was announced today, has upheld India's contention in two out of the four disputes under reference, rejected both India and Pakistan's claims on the third, and gave a verdict largely in favour of Pakistan on the fourth, according to authoritative interpretation, here.

Of the two disputes concerning Bengal, the Tribunal upheld the opinion of the Indian judge in respect of the Murshidabad-Rajshahi sector and conceded Pakistan's claim that the line should be flexible along with the course of the Mathubhanga rivulet for about 10 miles.

The tribunal ruled that the status quo should be maintained in regard to the East Bengal-Assam border, thus rejecting a territorial claim of Pakistan of the town of Karimganj and surounding areas.

Set up in pursuance of the Delhi inter dominion agreement of December 1948, the Tribunal includes besides the chairman, Mr. Justice Chandrasekara Aiyer (India) and Mr. Justice Shahabuddin (Pakistan) who have also given independent judgment covering over a hundred pages.

According to the terms of the agreement, the findings of the chairman are final, and binding in the event of disagreement between the two judges. Apart from he unanimous conclusion in regard to Patharia Hill reserve forest—where oilbearing tracts on India's side are being prospected by boc, Indian and Pakistan judges disagreed on the other three disputes.

The Radcliffe Award defined that the boundary following the course of the midstream of the main channel of the river Ganges of the sixty mile Murshidabad-Rajshahi sector should be the boundary line.

India claimed that land boundary line of the districts as on August 15, 1947 should be ascertained and demarcated, and if that was not possible the midstream line of the river Ganges should be demarcated within one year from the date of the publication of the award. In short, India wanted a fixed boundary line. On the other hand Pakistan claimed that the boundary line should be flexible and not rigid and the line should run along the course of the Ganges as it changes its course. The chairman upheld the view of the Indian judge.

The second dispute covered a small area about twelve to fifteen square miles affecting roughly eighty villages, virtually char area. The Indian case was that the line drawn by the Radcliffe award should be maintained, while Pakistan wanted that it should be flexible along with the course of the rivulet Mathabhanga for about ten miles. The awar dis said to have virtually conceded Pakistan's contention, involving the loss of a small portion of territory now held by India.

IMPLEMENT WITH ONE YEAR

The award is expected to be implemented within a year, after the boundaries fixed by the Tribunal are jointly demarcated by the experts of both India and Pakistan. If there is any disagreement between the experts regarding the actual demarcation of the boundary 'in situ' such disagreement shall be referred to the Tribunal for decision and the boundary shall be demarcated finally in accordance with such decision.

The procedure to be followed for adjudicating upon such disputes as well as for deciding the point or points or disagreement, if any arising from the demarcation of boundary, will be prescribed by the Tribunal.—UPI and PTI.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

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TRADING WITH INDONESIA

Good Scope, Says Subbaroyan

MADRAS, Feb. 3, (PTI): Dr. P. Subbaroyan, India's Ambassador to Indonesia, who arrived here today told PTI that "there is much scope for trade developments between India and Indonesia.

The trade possibilities between the two countries would be duly explored by both the Governments, he added.

Dr. Subbaroyan said Indonesia was a great agricultural country, but on account of the past troubles and the scorched earth policy prior to the achievement of independence food production had received a set back. Agricultural operations had been started now in right earnest and in the course of two years Indonesia would be able to export rice to other countries.

COVERING IN NEW CROP MONTHS IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Wall Street Rules Steady With Higher Averages

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

Early declines were due to increased hedging and liquidation possibly attracted by Thursday' late rally which found trade demand slackening. The market later quietened rallying irregularly with most sections again holding off, awaiting -developments. In the afternoon prices rallied closing steady on a renewal of trade price fixing in near months and other buying and covering in new crops which found offerings scarce. The firmness of grains and the growing belief that there will be no change in farm price support legislation for th next crop assisted the rally. Sales are placed at 140,000 bales.

NEW YORK, COTTON

NEW YORK, February 3.

Mach	31.30	
May	31.34	+01
July	30.79	+05
October	28.95	+10
December	28.84	+09
Middling Spot	32.23	

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, February 3.

March	31.10	—02
May	31.23	+03
July	30.66	+06
October	28.82	+08
Middling Spot	31.30	

New York Cotton March highest: 31.32 at 14.59 hrs. lowest 31.23 at 10.07 hrs.

WALL STREET MARKET

Another determined upward movement this morning—which resulted in new high levels both for industrial and utlity averages and wall distributed gains up to one dollar in active trading—came to a standstill following the publication of the secretary of the treasury's tax proposals. At midday the market showed on balance gains mostly fractioned as traders digested the proposals. The new tax proposals included: a new ten % tax on television sets at manufacturers level: an increase in the general corporate from 38 to 42 percent. At noon the averages were 204.53 and rails 55.38.

A more thorough perusal of the treasury secretary's tax recommendations resulted in a hardening in most sections. There was still a fair predominace of gains up to one dollar led by pivotal industrials when the market entered the final trading hour. Televisions, however, were included to lag. General motors were in demand on news that many plants were working overtime and some scheduling Saturday operations. Profittaking increased materially in late dealings but most sections managed to hold quite well. All averages finished with modest gains. The session closed firm.

NEW YORK STOCKS

American Telephone and Telegraph	149	1/2
Amerex Holding Co.	34	5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	29	7/8
Chase National Bank	37	5/8
Firestone Tyre	56	1/2
Gtneral Electric	44	3/4
General Motors	75	1/4
Ingersoll Rand	70	
International Nickel	28	1/2
National City Bank	43	5/8
New York Central Railroad	12	3/4
Sinclair Oil	23	
Socony Vacuum Corporation	16	3/8
Texas Corporation	62	
Union Carbide	44	1/2
U. S. Smelting and refining	38	3/4
U. S. Steel common	30	3/8
Western Union "A"	22	1/4

Volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange was 2,210,000 shares. Highest and lowest U. S. Steel trading prices were 30 3/8 and 30 respectively.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.

Following an early improvement reflecting shortcovering and replacement buying, prices sagged on renewed liquidation and hedging. Commercial dealers are reported to be inactive on the buying side due to slow domestic flour demand and cautiousness on the part of some export buyers of United States grains. The market finnally closed firm attributed partly to an unfavourable private maize crop comment from Argentina,

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Feb. 4.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Owing to weakness in silver, the market tendency was quiet and Tata Steel Defds. fluctuated nominally between Rs. 1640 and Rs. 1650.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 4.

The local produce market was firm today with increased buying and there was sharp improvement in quotations as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Quality Receipts	Rs. 41	6	0
Bold Ready	40	6	0
Oil Bombay Mills	22	8	0
Oil Up-country Mills	21	14	0
LINSEED—			
Feb-March	22	3	0
Satna	36	12	0
Bold	37	4	0
February-March	36	12	0
March-April	36	4	0
April-May	35	12	0
Oil	35	12	0
CASTORSEED—			
Ready	28	4	0

TATA IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION

Mesrs. Tata Industries Limited, Managing Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of January 1950 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	88,100
Steel Ingots	91,000
FINISHED STEEL:	
Semis for sale	16,500
Finished	43,700
Total	60,200

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 3.

KARNAK:	
Mar.	82.35—10
May	81.70+05
July	81.35+20
ASHMOUNI:	
Feb.	77.40—122
April	77.15—105
June	75.60—100

N. Y. SILVER SALES

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

SILVER: Bullioners are somewhat disappointed by the failure of the earlier expected increase in buying to materialise. Sales again approximated 125,000 ounces at unchanged level.

NEW YORK PEPPER STEADY

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

BLACK PEPPER: The pepper market was very steady with business done at 1.41 dollars per pound for spots and there were further limited sellers at 1.42. There has been no particular new developments to account for the sharp increases in the past week but uncertainty over future supplies owing to limited quantities offered from India appears to be the sentiment. Following are today's closing quotations:—Black Pepper spot 1.41 traded, March 1.33 bid, May 1.33 bid, July 1.32 bid, Sept. 1-30 bid, October 1.28 bid, December 1.24 bid. White pepper spot 2.25 asked.

CONTINENTAL STOCK EXCHANGES

PARIS, Feb. 3.

The bourse was heavy today particularly forward dealings where selling by professionals resulted partly from the strained Franco-Russian relations. Rentes were apathetic. Sterling issues reflected the hardly encouraging reports from London while Dutch issues attracted attention by an easier trend.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3.

The bourse was narrowly irregular traders generally awaiting the reopening of forward trading—on a reduced scale—next month. Collieries, constructions, electricities and metals were irregular but the industrials section of colonials was relatively maintained.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3.

Netherlands Ford with a gain of 10 points to 300 featured an otherwise dull market wherein the pre-weekend liquidation after the recent advances caused the great majority of prices to work lower. The market closed at the day's lowest.

CITY MARKETS

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 4.

The local Silver market was easy today on unloading by Bulls induced by lower advices from Calcutta yesterday. After the close of the market local prices were lowered on reported drop in Calcutta and Silver was quoted at Rs. 181/4.

Today the market opened at Rs. 181/8 for forward contract and improved at Rs. 181/12 under scattered short covering. At this level there was renewed long liquidation and Silver declined at Rs. 180/8 and steadied at Rs. 180/12. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 115/12 and after declining at Rs. 115/3 steadied at Rs. 115/8.

Later on there was increased buying and the market closed as under:

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	181	4	0
Forward	181	14	0
Gold Ready	115	12	0
Forward	115	12	0

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

The following is the statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 27th January:—

Demand Liabilities in India	Rs.
(i) Borrowings from banks	25,41,70,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	567,08,09,000
Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks	70,00,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	268,19,99,000
Cash in India	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	30,97,54,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	1,61,37,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	69,54,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	55,53,19,000
Advances in India	415,54,10,000
Bills discounted in India	15,64,73,000

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, February 4.

120 Ready Japan	5 6 0
150 Ready Japan	4 8 0
120 Ready Italy	4 14 0
150 Ready Italy	4 7 0
150 D. Box February	884 0 0
150 D. Box March	890 0 0

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE, Feb. 3.

The Singapore pepper market was quiet with sellers exgodown prices unchanged at 515 dollars per picul for black lampong and 825 for white muntok.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, February 3.

March	2.14 3/4
May	2.06 1/8
July	1.88
September	1.88 1/2

LONDON BULLION

LONDON February 3.

London Silver Spot and Forward 64d.

Gold bars Fine per oz. £12/8/0.

LONDON COPRA MARKET

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The copra market was quiet but prices were maintained at £81-1/4 per ton for c.i.f. and Straits/Dutch east Indies fair merchantable February/March and £192-1/2 f.o.b. for Phillippines. The coconut oil market was steadier but quiet. Straits February/March shipment in bulk at £123 per ton c.i.f. Ceylon, February/March in cylinders at £127 per ton c.i.f. continental resellers.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

BOMBAY, February 3.

	Bales
Exports by rail from 1st Sept. 1949 to 2nd February 1950,	192723
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1949 to 2nd February 1950	434889
Same period last year	589361
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 2nd February 1950	265300
Same time last year	550300

LONDON STOCKS

LONDON, February 3.

	£	
2 1/2 p.c. British Consols	71	1/8
3 1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	94	1/8
4 p. c. Funding Loan 1960/90	107	5/8
2 1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after December 1st 1952	92	1/4
Chartered Bank of India	10	1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	89	
National Bank of India	32	

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,264.

MORE STEEL, CEMENT AND COAL PRODUCED

Figures For 1949 Released

NEW DELHI, February 4 (P.T.I.).

APPRECIABLE increases in the production of steel, cement and coal are revealed in the production figures for the year 1949, officially released here today.

In steel production the rise was 5.8 per cent, in cement 33 per cent and in coal raisings over a million tons.

The increased production is attributed to special efforts of the Government and assistance given by them to various industries vital to the economic recovery of the country.

India produced 900,000 tons of steel in 1949 as against 850,000 tons in the previous year. The industry was handicapped by breakdown of the Tatas Blooming Mill early in the year and also in the Scobs Sheet Mill.

The establishment of three new cement factories coupled with the expansion of the capacity of the existing units, enabled the cement industry to increase the production in 1949 by half a million tons over the total output of 1-1/2 million tons in 1948.

The total raisings of coal last year were nearly 31 million tons representing an increase of about a million tons over the 1948 output. The country's entire requirements of soft coke and brickburning coke for the various building, development and rehabilitation schemes, Grow More Food campaigns etc. were met from the Indian collieries.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

Other important but non-basic industries which showed improvement during the year included aluminium, electric motors, transformers, electric blubs, cycles, conduit pipes, refractories, sulphuric acid, superphosphates, cuastic soda and paper, while the rate of production was maintained in minor industries like motor car batteries, insulators, bare copper conductors, asbestos cement sheets, cigarettes, matches, leather footwear and woollen manufactures.

The production figures for 1949 are: Aluminium 3,486 ,tons, Electric Motors 69,547 h.p., Transformers 103,133, KVA, electric lamps 13,565,000, Bicycles 71,290, Conduit Pipes 3,010,000 feet, Refractories 211,000 tons, Superphosphates 43,250 tons, Caustic Soda 6.200 tons and Paper 104,000 tons.

TEXTILES DECLINE

The important industry that showed a decline was the textile industry. As compared to 4,338 million yards of cloth and 1,445 million pounds of yarn produced in 1948, the production last year was 3,918 million yards and 1,356 million pounds respectively. The decline is attributed to difficulties like accumulation of stocks and supply of cotton. The production of textiles which had attained high levels in the first half of 1949 began to decline in the second half, but a tendency towards increase is reported.

Notable among other industries which showed a decline due to insufficient supplies of raw materials, large accumulated stocks, financial difficulties bad management or unfavourable weather conditions, were salt, bichromates, sheet glass, soda ash, coap, plywood, abrasives, centrifugal pumps, electric fans, machine tools lead and antimony.

The salt production in 1949 was against 2.3 million tons in 1948. The fall was mainly due to unfavourable weather conditions

SHEET GLASS

Heavy imports in the past were said to be responsible for the closure of all the three sheet glass factories for a few months. Only one unit has recently resumed operation. For the same reason the abrasives and soda ash industries put up a poor show.

So far as the machine tool industry is concerned, most of the manufacturers did not work to full capacity on account of accumulated stocks of machine tools which they have been finding difficult to dispose off. Efforts are stated to have been made to absorb the indigenous production against Government's requirements as much as possible.

Financial and organizational difficulties and lack of supplies of raw materials were the main causes of decline in respect of lead, antimony and electric fan industry. Financial assistance has now been given for the development of lead mining, and arrangements made to obtain ore from alternative sources for antimony.

Prices Of Cube Sugar

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4 (U.P.I.): The Government of India have fixed the retail price of cube sugar throughout the Indian Union which shall not exceed eleven annas per lb. in one pound packing and annas nine and nine pies per pound when sold in five pound packing.

BULK PURCHASE OF INDIAN TEA

British Mission To Visit India

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3 (PTI): A British delegation to negotiate with the Government of India a bulk purchase of Indian tea is expected to arrive in Delhi on February 18,, headed by Mr. S. A. Derson, Under Secretary Ministry of Food and Chairman of the International Wheat Council The other delegates are Mr. Hamilton Wilson and Geoffrey Haig. It is understood that the delegation will hold discussion with the Commerce Ministry officials for the bulk purchase by the United Kingdom of Indian tea for 1950.

NEPA MILLS TO START NEXT YEAR

NAGPUR, Feb. 4 (UPI): The Nepa Mills will, it is learnt, go into production and start manufacturing newsprint next year. The Madhya Pradesh Government has given a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs and more will be given when necessity demands.

According to revised estimates the project will cost four crores. Over a crore and a half have been collected uptil now.

The plant for the manufacture of chemical pulp will cost Rs. 80 lakhs. The question of whether it is worthwhile to put up this plant now or whether it is better to import chemical pulp, to begin with, is being examined.

CENTRE'S FOOD LOAN TO U. P.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 4 (UPI): The UPI understands that the Uttar Pradesh Government have been granted a loan of rupees two crores for their Grow More Food campaign, by the Government of India. They have further been granted a subsidy of Rs. 65 lakhs for the year 1950-51.

The U.P. Government had asked for a subsidy of 65 lakhs and a loan of rupees four crores.

Crop Position In Ceded Districts Good

MADRAS, Feb. 4 (UPI): The Chief Minister, Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja who returned to Madras today after a week's tour of the Ceded Districts told pressmen here that the crop position in the ceded districts was good and the harvest, predominantly of millet crop was expected to be more than normal.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Feb 4.

Previous Closing	31.30
Today's Opening	31.29
Difference	—1
Today's Closing	31.32
Difference	+2

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Feb. 4.

	Rs.	as.
Silver Forward	182	2
Gold Forward	115	12
Silver Bullion	181	12
Silver Mint	182	0
Gold Ready	115	12
Sovereign	75	8

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

Stock Exchange opening prices:—Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 29-3/4.

General Motors dol. 75-3/8

United States Steel Common dol. 30-1/4.

Preferences dol. 142.—(PTI-Reuter).

PROCESSIONISTS SQUATTING

Procession of 1,000 workers of the S pring Textile Mills which was stopped by the Police at Dhobi Talao on Satu rday. Photo shows the processionists squatting at Dhobi Talao.

STRIKERS' PROCESSION STOPPED

March Towards Secretariat

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A procession of about three thousand striking employees of the Spring Mills, including several women, which started for the Secretariat from the premises of the Mills at Naigaum in the early hours of the morning was stopped by the Police at Dhobi Talao. The processionists who carried banners and placards and shouted slogans, squatted themselves on the footpath near the Sir Chunilal Mehta Scout Hut as the police would not allow them to proceed any further. The whole area was guarded by the armed police and nothing untoward happened.

Later, two representatives of the workers Mr. D. G. Jagtap and Mr. B. G. Mahajani tried to meet Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour, at the Secretariat. However, in the absence of the Minister the two delegates met Mr. N. K. Dravid, Secretary to the Labour Department and put before him the grievances of the striking workers. They were, however, told by Mr. Dravid that as the strike was illegal he was unable to discuss the matter with them. This message was conveyed by the delegates to the workers, who, on the advice of their leaders, later dispersed peacefully.

Inquiries indicate that about 450 workers of the Spinning Department of the Mill had resorted to a "sit-down" strike from February 1. As a result, other departments of the Mill could not work and the Management had to close down the Mill, rendering idle all the 4,500 employees of the Mill.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Feb. 4, (PTI-Reuter): It has been a difficult week in London's Money Market. Calling in of funds by banks was persistent while takeup of new treasury bills necessitated wild search for funds. The shortage was relieved by official assistance on a fairly large scale through banks.

Business in bills was patchy and the market obtained but little help from purchases, of March and April maturities. Banks of England return showed continued decrease in active note circulation. 2.2 millions Sterling was returned and this compares with an increase of a similar amount for the corresponding period last year.

Applications for £210,000,000 Treasury Bills totalled £304,005,000. Sterling was allotted at an average rate of ten Shillings 5.44 pence per cent. Next week £220,000,000 Treasury Bills will be offered and Treasury Deposit Receipts will be nil.

Madhya Bharat Cotton Forecast

GWALIOR, Feb. 4: Aceording to authoritative forecast, the acreage of cotton cultivation in Madhya Bharat is estimated to be 9,88,122, which is to yield 1,79,096 bales of cotton this year.

"Times" Foreign Editor In Pakistan

KARACHI, Feb. 4 (UPI): Mr. MacDonald, foreign editor of the "Times", London, arrived in Karachi on February 1, on a 10-day visit to Pakistan.

Mr. MacDonald is expected to visit to Lahore, Peshawar and Rawalpindi during his stay in Pakistan.

"IDOL COMES TO LIFE"

Journalist's Tribute To Ramgopal

LONDON, (IPS): In the dancing world of the East, the name of Ram Gopal, the famous Indian dancer shines with as bright a lustre as Nijinski's once shone in the West. Thus writes Mr. Beverly Nicholls the well-known British journalist and author paying a handsome tribute to the Indian dancer, in the Sunday "Chronicle."

"There is significance and authority in the faintest flicker of his little fingers. It is like an idol come to life", he writes.

"Well every body fell for Ram. The women began by falling for his looks and ended by falling for his brain. Men did not mind, because he was totally devoid of side".

GENERAL ELECTIONS IN STATES

In May Or June

MADRAS, Feb. 4, (UPI): General elections to the Legislatures of the States throughout the country will be held in the middle of 1951, probably in the month of May or June, it is learnt.

The Government of India, in a communication addressed to the State Governments, have asked whether it would not be convenient for them if the elections in the respective Legislatures are held a couple of months after the 1951 census is over.

The census will be completed by the end of February, 1951 and according to present indications, it is possible the elections to the State Legislatures will be held in May 1951. It is, however, doubted whether it would be advisable to hold the general elections in the month of May because during that month many of the States would be experiencing severe summer or the monsoon would have begun by that time.

Goshala Development

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4 (U.P.I.): The Government of India have nominated Seth Govind Das, M.P., Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava, M.P., and Shrimati Janki Devi Bajaj, as members of the Central Goshala Development Board constituted under a decision of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

Information Conference

MADRAS, Feb. 4 (P.T.I.): The quarterly conference of the Directors of Information of State Governments convened by the Ministry of Information, Government of India for Feb. 17 and 18, has now been postponed to the second week of March, it was stated here today.

CONVICT IN MURDER CASE ESCAPES

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 4, (UPI): Capt. Kasim Hussain, formerly of the Hyderabad Army who has undergoing life imprisonment for committing the murder of a brother officer. Major Etha is reported to have escaped from police custody. It appears that he had been admitted to the Osmania hospital owing to illness, where from he managed to escape.

It is not yet known who opened his handcuffs and why the vigilance on him was relaxed. An inquiry is proceeding.

KEROSENE OIL FOR DISTRICTS

Minimum Quota Fixed

BOMBAY, Saturday: With a view to removing the complaints of the rural population in the matter of the supply and distribution of kerosene oil, the Government of Bombay has decided to fix the minimum quota for each district, which the oil companies must arrange to supply. The quotas have been fixed after taking into consideration all the relevent factors such as population, etc.

The Collectors will distribute the allotted quota in rural and urban areas in as equitable a manner as possible in consultation with their district committees. They will also pass on to rural areas any increased supply of keronese oil received by them. The supply position has considerably improved and there are reasonable prospects of further improvement in the near future.

COUNTERFEITING NOTES: ARRESTS IN PAKISTAN

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 4.: A miniature Security Press manufacturing faked Pakistan Currency Notes, has been unearthed by Rawalpindi Police.

Since a large number of counterfeit currency notes were observed all over the Western Pakistan for some time now, special police officers were appointed to unearth the conspiracy. Up-to-date machinery with blocks of Rs. 100 and Rs. 10 denomination currency notes as also those of Finance Minister Mr. Ghulam Mohomed's signature to be printed over the notes, various other articles besides bundles of newly printed notes were recovered by the police from a place on the outskirts of the town

Seven persons were taken into custody from the place while many more arrests are expeced from various other places of the members of this inter-provincial gang who are responsible for the circulation of these faked currency notes in their respective areas.

Nasik Social Education Committee

BOMBAY, Saturday: A District Social Education Committee for Nasik has been constituted by the Government of Bombay. The members of the Committee are: Miss Hira Shinde (Nasik); Mr. D. A. Bowa, Chairman, District School Board, Nasik; Mr. V. G. Yardi (Nasik); Mr. K. N. Patil (Nasik); Mr. A. B. Hakim, M.L.A. (Malegaon); Mrs. Indira Deshmukh (Nasik); Mr P. J. Sabnis (Lasalgaon), Mr. R. K. Yardi (Nasik Road); Mr. K. R. Hire (Nimbgaon); the Backward Class Welfare Officer (Nasik); the Deputy Educational Inspector (Nasik); the Administrative Officer, District School Board. Nasik (ex-officio Secretary); Mr. A.D. Rankhambe (Vinchur); and Mr. T. S. Kale (Nasik)

Steel For Agriculturists

BOMBAY, Saturday: During January last, 1,596 tons of steel, 2,664 powrahs, 168 pickaxes, 447 crow bars, 115 bundles of barbed wire and 13,199 feet of piping, valued nearly at Rs. 8,00,000, were despatched to the various distributing agencies by the Assistant Provincial Iron and Steel Rationing Officer, (Agriculture), for distribution to the agriculturists of the State of Bombay through the District Rural Development Boards.

B. C. G. VACCINATION

NEW DELHI, Saturday (PTI): Nearly half a million persons have been tuberculin-tested and over 150,000 vaccinated against tuberculosis with B. C. G. vaccine in India, it is learnt.

CITY POLICE OFFICER STABBED

Crime At Dead Of Night

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay is understood to have taken a serious view of the dastardly crime in which a police officer, for the first time in recent years, was stabbed by unknown assailants.

The young Police Officer is attached to the Dadar Police Station and was stabbed by two unknown persons while he was on patrol duty near the Plaza Cinema, B.B. Dadar, late last night. The officer is lying in an unconscious condition in the K.E.M. Hospital, where he was immediately removed.

The assailants are still believed to be at large, although the Police have rounded up about 50 bad characters of the locality during the course of the day.

Sub-Inspector N. B. Taraporewalla was proceeding along Ganeshpath Lane, near Plaza Cinema at about 11 o'Clock, last night. He espied five or six persons moving about the area and on suspicion the Officer challenged them. While trying to apprehend two of them, they managed to wriggle out of his grip and escaped.

After a little while, it is stated the two persons soon appeared on the scene again armed with bamboos and iron bars and attacked the Officer. Taraporewalla, who was unarmed at that time, ran into a nearby hotel to take shelter. After about fifteen minutes, he came out of the hotel with the intention of proceeding to the nearest Police chawky to report the matter.

As he was emerging out of the hotel, he was confronted by two persons, suspected to be his assailants, and one of them is stated to have stabbed him from behind. The helpless Officer collapsed in a pool of blood, while the culprits made good their escape under cover of darkness.

The Officer was immediately removed to the K.E.M. Hospital, where he is lying in a precarious condition

This is the first dastardly crime in recent years when a Police Officer on duty has been attacked in this manner and the Commissioner of Police, it is learnt, has taken a very serious view of the matter.

The Police are leaving no stone unturned to bring the assailants to book. But, unless Taraporewalla, who is in an unconscious state regains consciousness their task, it is expected, will be very difficult. The victim is being given every possible medical aid. Even a brief spell of consciousness regained would help the investigating officers to identify the assailants from among the fifty men that were rounded up overnight.

The brightest detectives in the Crime Branch of the Bombay C.I.D., have, it is gathered, been drafted to investigate the matter.

Case Against Bill Collector Dropped

An application requestiong Mr. V. K. Muranjan to hold an inquiry and, it necessary to bring to justice Ratilal Gordhandas Mehta, a bill collector of Queens Chamber, Marine Drive for deliberately giving false evidence in an another case, was dropped in the Girgaum Court.

The application which was filed by Miss Gool Burjorji Sethna Pavree, a Parsi social worker, stated that Ratilal made a false statement in a case before the same Magistrate on July 1, last year.

The advocate for the respondent produced before the Court a Letter of Request written to the Respondent asking him to appear at the Esplanade Court. The Magistrate took the Letter on file and asked the complainant if she wished to proceed with her application. She said that she was satisfied and the case was dropped.

GIRL KIDNAPPED, SUSPECT ON BAIL

The Vigilance Branch of the Bomtay Police arrested Purshottam Amritlal Shah alias Jai Ambe on a charge of kidnapping a sixteen-year-old girl in December last year

Following the arrest, yesterday, in Bombay, the rescued girl has been sent to the Women's Rescue Home, Umerkhadi.

The suspect was enlarged on bail in a sum of Rs. 1000 by Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, today.

RAIL EMPLOYEES ARRESTED

Sequel To Accident Near Asti

LUCKNOW, Feb. 4 (UPI): Two railway employees have, it is learnt, been arrested by the railway police of Gorakhpur in connection with railway accidnt on the O.T.R. near Asti on February 2.

One of the arrested officials is the Assistant Station Master of Munderwa station who was on duty at the time of the accident and the other is a pointsman. The former has been released on bail.

Of the three persons killed in the accident, two have been identified but the third, a woman, remains unidentified.

WASH FOR MAKING LIQUOR SEIZED

Rly-Property Attached In Raids On Villages

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, Feb. 4.

Mr. Nimbalkar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kalyan, Mr. G. S. Shirke, Police Inspector, Mr. Thokal, Railway Police Inspector and Mr. A. J. Meli, Sub-Inspector of Police, Kalyan Town, raided the villages of Kopar, Bhopar and Mathardi in Kalyan Taluka yesterday, and attached some railway property and wash for manufacturing illicit liquor worth 4 to 5 thousands of rupees and arrested five persons red handed.

Suspecting that the above villages had acquired a bad name in connection with recent railway wagons—breaking and looting property therein the above police officers with a strong police force raided all the above villages simultaneously, and they were successful in attaching a good deal of railway property including inter-class cushions, tie-bars, shovels, new belts, textile cloth etc. The police also destroyed wash for manufacturing illicit liquor worth 4 to 5 thousands of rupees

Further inquiries are in progress by the police regarding breaking and looting of railway wagons, and it is suspected several gangs are at work at different places.

Ex-President Of Travancore State Congress Expelled

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 3 (PTI): The Socialist-dominated 2,000 stronge State Transport Workers Union today elected Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai as its president.

For 14 year's president of the Travancore State Congress and first six months' Premier of the State under responsible Government, Mr. Pillai is now leader of the Social-Democratic opposition bloc of about 15 members in the Travancore-Cochin Legislative Assembly.

The Kerala Provincial Congress Working Committee meeting at Alwaye earlier this week, had resolved to expel Mr. Thanu Pillai from the Congress for a period of three years for "Indiscipline"

U. P. Congress M. L. A. Suspended From Party

LUCKNOW, February 4 (PTI): The Council of the Uttar Pradesh Congress Committee after a five-hour session last night suspended Mr. Triloki Singh former leader of the minority group in the Congress Legislative Party from membership of the UPCC and its subordinate Committees for an indefinite period.

Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, General Secretary of the AICC was present at the meeting, which was presided over by Mr. Purshottam Das Tandon, the U.P. Congress Chief.

The council also called upon Mr. Triloki Singh and Mr. K. Radhey Shyam to resign from the membership of the U.P. Legislative Assembly by twelve noon on February six.

Terms Of Madras M.L.C.'s Extended

MADRAS, Feb. 4 (PTI): The term of membership of eighteen members of the Madras Legislative Council (Upper House), due to expire by March 31, 1950 has been extended till the general elections are held under the new Constitution, it was officially learnt today.

Indian Sadhu Not Wanted

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 3. (PTI-Reuter): The Swedish Consulate in London has been instructed by the Aliens Commission here to cancel a visa granted to the Indian faith healer Sadhu Lam Jeevaratnam. Jeevaratnam a 57-year old Indian evangelist, was deported from Holland by the Dutch police on January 24 after he had hypnotised sick people at public meetings.

BENGHAIZ, Feb. 3. (PTI-Reuter): Reopening of the Egyptian-Libyan frontier was announced by the Egyptian consulate here today. The frontier was closed last July after the escape into Libya of three terrorists.

EFFORTS TO KEEP TEXTILE MILLS WORKING

Commissioner Explains

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE latest position with regard to the working of the textile mills in the country, some of which were affected due to cotton shortage was explained by Mr. T. P. Barat, Textile Commissioner to the Government of India, in an interview today.

"It is true Mr Barat said, "that the management of the Harvey Group of spinning mills at Madura, Ambasamudram and Tuticorin gave notice some time towards the end of January to the effect that they would reduce their production by 25 per cent from February 6, 1950 due to shortage of raw cotton, but since then several changes have taken place and the Harvey Group of mills have agreed to continue in full production.

"The Government of India, on hearing of the proposed curtailment of production by the Madura Mills, took immediate steps to arrange for import of additional quantities of cotton and supply them at subsidised rates, and thus were able to persuade them to abandon their intention to curtail production."

Referring to the other mills in the Indian Union which had threatened closure mainly due to want of cotton, Mr. Barat said that the total number of mills involved since September last was in all 45 Out of these, 25 mills which gave notice of closure have not closed down, and most of them have been extending the period of notice month after month

Seven mills save completely withdrawn their notices as cotton was made available to them in time Only 13 mills actually closed down, but five out of these resumed working after a short break as a result of rushing supplies of cotton to them. Of the remaining 8 mills which now remain closed, 5 are closed completely and 3 partially.

"No effort is being spared by Government to keep in full production all the textile units in the country, Mr Barat said.

U. S. CAN KEEP INDIA FREE OF 'REDS'

Democracy Can Triumph By Fighting Food Shortage

BY P. G. KRISHNAYYA

WALTER WHITE, Secretary of National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, in a statement says:

Disturbing reports regarding the present American policy toward India are circulating here which, in the light of the loss of China to the democracies and the recent decision regarding Formosa, cause one to wonder what the outcome in Asia will be. Every informed person knows that if the present Indian Government should fall, nothing whatever can prevent all of Asia from following China into the Soviet orbit. Every informed person also knows that unless India can solve her immediate problem of food, Pandit Nehru's Government may fall.

U. S. Hoards

Exclusive of the 1949 crop, which was one the biggest in history, the United States Government holds in storage dol. 451,000,000 worth of wheat, approximately as much corn, fantastic quantities of eggs and other foodstuffs purchased under the Price Stabilizing Act. Much of this grain is rotting, molding or being eaten by rats. The Government cannot or dare not sell any of these surpluses in the United States. To do so would affect price levels and thereby antagonize farmers and merchants.

The United States Government has repeatedly been urged to aid India as it did during the Bengal famine by giving or selling this food at a low price and thereby lessen the crisis and save human lives. But the State Department raised the technicality that under the Commodity Credit Corporation Act such action could not be taken. A barter deal to exchange wheat for mica and manganese was announced as being worked out during Pandit Nehru's recent visit. That too, seems to have fallen through. There are even rumours afloat that the State Department is counting on worsening conditions in India to make the Nehru Government more amenable to its wishes. Meanwhile, human beings starve because of legislative technicalities and political shortsightedness. The fate of democracy in Asia and America daily grows more perilous.

Easier To Do

"At a cost much less than that of fortifying Formosa we could prove in India the superiority of democracy over Communism in producing and distributing products to provide a better and securer standard of living. But we do not seem even yet to understand why we lost China and may lose all of Asia."

The Indian situation is much simpler than bureaucrats obsessed with protocol would have us believe. here is a very simple and workable and uncomplicated programme.

(1) To offer India food and seed grains to meet her present crisis just as American generosity helped India under British rule during the Bengal famine.

(2) To negotiate swiftly long-term loans at the lowest possible rate of interest to enable India to purchase in the United States the agricultural and industrial equipment she needs to modernize and expand her agriculture and industry.

(3) To share with India technological skills, patents and other assistance in building plants in India to manufacture machinery she must have to survive and prosper. Few Americans know that India is one of the largest steel-producing countries in the world. It would be a magnificent example of vision for American manufacturers to demonstrate thereby the soundness of enlightened free enterprise.

(4) To re-examine the tariff agreements between India and the United States and to reconstitute them to enable India to sell more goods in the American market and thereby build up dollar credit. The Present tariffs were negotiated during the British rule and are primarily designed to benefit Great Britain instead of India. India produces many products which would sell well in the American Market. As an example, she produces incredibly beautiful cotton goods which would not compete with anything produced in the United States. Other products like jute, mica, maganese, tea, cashew nuts, pepper, hides, skin, handicrafts such as Kashmir rugs, shawls and saris could be sold here.

Such a programme would not in any fashion be a charity. If it can be demonstrated in India that a free democratic society can produce more goods, elevate living standards and guarantee more security than the Communists are able to provide in nearby China, the effect can be incredible in convincing the people of Asia that they have more to gain by casting in their lot with the democracies instead of Soviet Russia. We can never gain any lasting victory by doing nothing but fighting Communism. Our only hope is in democracy and demonstrating to the world the superiority of democracy. For the sake of America it is to be hoped that the State Department will wake up to this truth."

Spaak's Plea To Truman

Last week one of Europe's leading Statement paid an unheralded but important visit to the United States. Paul Henri Spaak, former Socialist Prime Minister of Belgium, made a speech in Philadelphia and held a conversation in Washington. His unpublicized journeyings about had significant implications for American policy in Europe.

In Philadelphia Spaak called upon Great Britain to abandon its traditional 'balance of power' policy and to assume an affirmative role in the great task of unifying Europe.

In Washington in a quiet visit to the White House, he was urged by President Truman to accept the post of Chairman of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation—the European agency for the Marshall Plan.

These two events had a vital relationship both to each and to the future of the West. In the last two years United States policy toward Europe has undergone a gradual but fundamental revolution. Under Franklin D. Roosevelt the Anglo-American relationship was the central pivot of American policy. Under Harry Truman this policy continued for a time. The British loan, for example, expressed the American willingness to give Britain preferential treatment.

The Marshall Plan, however, set in motion, a new departure in American policy, a tendency to base his plans on a revitalized Continental Europe. There seemed at first no conflict between the Marshall Plan and the Anglo-American relationship. Great Britain indeed, has been the greatest single beneficiary of the plan. Yet as the idea of European economic integration began to develop out of the Marshall Plan, tension with Britain began to arise. The British have resisted the more extreme proposals for European unification. As it used to be fashionable in ECA circles to say: The British have been dragging their feet.

Hydrogen Bomb

The possibility of constructing a hydrogen bomb has come into the news strictly unofficially, however, there have been reports that Presidential advisers, including members of the Atomic Energy Commission, have been debating the advisability of trying to build a hydrogen bomb; and that one group thinks they should build one before Russia does as a matter of self-defence, while another group regards the thing as too terrible for a civilized nation to undertake. Power to devastate two square miles has been attributed to the uranium-plutonium bomb.

A hydrogen bomb according to speculative estimates, might devastate from fifty to one hundred square miles. One bomb might destroy New York City and its suburbs. The principle of the present atom bomb is fission or the splitting of atoms.

The principle of the hydrogen bomb is the opposite, the fusion of hydrogen atoms to form helium. This process is believed to go on in the sun to create its enormous energy. Theoretically, the hydrogen bomb is possible because the great heat and presure needed to set it off could be produced by using the atomic bomb as a fuse.

Russians May Pull Out

An unparalleled Russian boycott of the United Nations cast a deep shadow over the Security Council as it met to do business without the Soviet. While Secretary-General Lie and his top advisers lightly dismissed the Russian move as a vacation, senior delegates were not quite so sure that the Soviet eventually might not quit the United Nations altogether. The Russians say they won't come back to any United Nations body until Nationalist China is expelled, being replaced by the delegates of Communist China. That may be some time in coming, for only five of Security Council nations have recognized Red China and only 16 of the 59 in the General Assembly. A Council majority of seven out of 11 is required, while in the Assembly there is an argument. Some say a simple majority of 30 is needed, while others hold a two-thirds majority of 40 is necessary.

The Council, meeting for the first time in four years without Russia, moved to take up the reduction of armaments, an issue handed over by the Assembly. All the Council need do is to tell the Commission on Conventional Armaments to get to work on a world wide arms census, the proposed first step. But with Russia challenging, anything the Council does in its absence as illegal and with its delegates staying out of the Arms Commission, it is obvious that the arms census will get nowhere.

A much more telling issue, which should be taken up soon if the Council really means to go ahead with business, is the Assembly's recommendation for reconsideration of the admission of nine nations vetoed by Russia. Should the Council jam through these applications in the Soviet's absence, and there is a lot of U. S. hesitation on this, it might mean the end of Russian membership in United Nations.

Indian To Teach At Fordham

The Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of Fordham University will offer a seminar on the United Nations and a course on the history of India during the spring term, it was announced by the Rev. Laurence J. Mcinley, president. The professor in charge will be the Rev. Jerome D'Souza, Principal of the Loyala College of Madras, India, and a member of the Indian delegation to the United Nations.

ANOTHER STEP TOWARDS EQUALITY

Owing to the good reports and capacity of WRNS aircraft mechanics the Admiralty has decided that they will receive the same training as men in Mechanics (A) and (B) categories as far as is physically possible, and will undertake the same duties as the men.

Above WREN WENDY SUGARS, aged 19 who comes from Preston, at work on the maintenance of a 'Firefly,' during training at the R. N. Air Station, Lee-on-Solent.

COUNTER

"A Liverpool night watchman whose 16-year-old daughter was before East London juvenile court, told the bench that he had 25 children and counted them frequently."—"Daily Mail."

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"Football affects the young of both sexes. Boys of 8 years and up Parental interference, however, only against one another, thus being able to bring home unimaginable contusions, lacerations and fractures. Parental interference, however, only induces recklessness and is worse than useless." —Edward Hope.

OUR DELHI LETTER

From Our Correspondent

Cost Of Indo-Pak Trade War

DELHI WILL HAVE TO IMPORT FOOD GRAINS IN 1951

EMPLOYMENT position was recently reviewed here.

Employment, which was at its peak in 1945 suffered a setback with the termination of war and has not recovered since then. Judging by its own barometer, namely the Employment Exchanges, the Government revealed that the placement figures showed a steady rise till the quarter ending September 1948, since when there has been "a steady deterioration".

While registrations rose from 4,73,958 in July-December, 1948, to 5,55,775 in January-June, 1949, placements declined in the corresponding periods from 1,43,626 to 1,41,647.

A further fall in placements was recorded during the quarter ending September, 1949, the figure being 60,709 against 71,447 in the previous quarter.

During the period January 1, 1948, to August 31, 1949, registrations amounted to 7,62,718 and placements amounted to 1,84,160 This could be called the peak period of placements. The cost of the Employment Exchanges is also available In 1948-49 their actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 185 lakhs, while the budgeted amount for 1949-50 was 204 lakhs. Mere arithmetic would show that it cost Rs 97,25,000 to place 1,41,647 persons in employment during 6 months, January-June, 1949: the amount for the last quarter of 1948-49 being Rs. 46 25,000 and that for the first quarter of 1949-50 Rs 51,00,000.

Ministry's Claims

The Labour Ministry claims that this fall in the figure of employment was due mainly to the setback in the employment situation in Bombay, Madras and West Bengal regions as a result of heavy retrenchment in the Ordnance Factories and depots and in certain industrial concerns.

Along with this avowedly depressing picture comes following claim of the Labour Ministry namely:—

"The continued progress of the Employment Exchange Organisation from month to month has been a matter of considerable satisfaction. There were 54 Employment Exchanges and 23 District Employment Offices functioning in the country upto February 28, 1949. In the following six months 29 more District Employment offices were opened".

Some unemployment problem was solved.

It is disclosed that Economy measures would reduce the 1950-51 budget of the organisation by fifty lakhs to Rs. 135 lakhs with the result that "the officers and staff, both of the Headquarters and in the regions will have to work under some strain". The strain on the tax-payer of paying Rs. 135 lakhs is nowever of negligible order. With slump round the corner and reduction in the Army, the strain on the officers and staff might become unbearable.

Here is another claim by the Labour Ministry:—

"As the Central Government have undertaken responsibility for the development regulation and Central of major industries and as the implementation of this policy is bound up with the availability of skilled labour, training in vocational and technical trades has to be co-ordinated by the Central Government".

So the Employment Exchanges are to be retained by the Centre because of India's membership of the ILO. The vocational training has also to be retained by the Centre because of Dr. Mookerji's Industries Regulation Bill. It could also be claimed that the implementation of the policy is bound up with the availability of healthy workers and, therefore, health and medical services have to be co-ordinated by the Centre. Similar argument could be advanced by every ministry poaching upon the Provincial domain.

The following resolution of the seventh Labour Ministers' Conference should be read with interest:—

1. that both the Employment Exchanges and Training Schemes should be made permanent:

2. that while the Provincial Government were willing to take over the actual administration of Employment Exchanges and Training Centres after July, 1950, they were not in a position to do so unless the Government of India agreed to bear the recuring expenditure in the proportion of 60 to 40 as at present; and

3. that if in view of (2) above it was not possible for the Government of India to hand over the Exchanges and Training Centres to the Provinces, 'status quo' should be maintained even after July, 1950.

According to New Delhi reports, the Provinces (now 'States') were willing to take over the Exchanges even without the Central Aid but on Provincial scales of salary for its employees.

Trade War Sequel

The Departmental Imperialism of the Ministry of Agriculture is taking full advantage of the Indo-Pakistan trade war.

Twenty-four lakhs additional expenditure is needed to make India self-supporting in jute. Seventy lakhs, additional expenditure is required to make India self-supporting in cotton. Food self-sufficiency campaign is on at a modest cost of Rs. fifteen crores. To this should be added 22 crores next year for River Development. To this must also be added the procurement subsidy. Rs. two lakh forty thousand are to be provided for the Grow More Food publicity through films, posters, pamphlets etc.

It is explained that propaganda will be directed towards "helping the cultivator to help himself." He has already been made sufficiently liberate by the sister Ministry of Education to read pamphlets. As for the posters one seen here depicted the Prime Minister pathing a cultivator. A member of Parliament regarded it a good poster even for elections.

The Agriculture Minister told the Union Parliament during the week that only a lakh and a half have been provided for ground water project in Rajputana. The country so far was under the impression that there was a Central groundwater organisation.

Various issues arise. If the self-sufficiency drive for cotton and jute would mean a slow down of self-sufficiency in food, there should be some saving under the Grow More Food campaign.

Th Ministry of Agriculture does not function merely to provide work for the Employment Exchanges. It has some responsibility to the tax-payer as well.

IT IS NO LONGER A SECRET THAT, AS A RESULT OF INDO-PAKISTAN TRADE WAR, INDIA'S SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD PROGRAMME HAS BEEN MODIFIED AND THAT INDIA SHALL HAVE TO IMPORT FOOD EVEN BEYOND 1951.

If money is needed for jute and cotton self-sufficiency, it must therefore, come from the Grow More Food campaign allocations. The Agriculture Ministry cannot run a three-leged race at India's expense.

Secondly, the Ministry of Agriculture must declare unequivocally what effect the self-sufficiency in cotton and jute have on food production in 1950. It has become a fashion to explain away the failure of the Grow More Food campaign by attributing blame to weather, statistics and even to the cultivator, who, it is alleged, has started consuming more food. This explaining away should not be allowed in the future.

The following is lifted from a memorandum of the Ministry of Agriculture:—

"Indian Central Jute Committee has been so far employing developmental staff and taking other measures to increase the production. This has been done with good results. Further expansion on the scale now visualised, however, cannot be financed out of the funds of this committee, which receives an annual grant of Rs. ten lakhs. It is nescesary, therefore, to provide additional funds for the execution of the plan under the control of the Central Government."

Provision for additional funds, amounting to Rs. 24,08,710 is understandable, but not so the taking over the control by the Centre. The Ministry has acknowledged the valuable work done by the Committee, which has specialized itself in jute cultivation. It has specialised workers. And yet, the Government of India create an organisation from a scratch to take over the work from the Committee, although its record of the Grow More Food campaign is not too bright.

The same story is told about the cotton self-sufficiency plan. There is a specialised body called the Central Cotton Committee and yet the plan is being undertaken by the Central Government. There is no Planning Commission but there the Cabinet, which is supposed to co-ordinate the activities of the Government. The history of the Ministry of Agriculture should provide a sorry reading of the whole policy of the Cabinet. It would appear that under the cloak of self-sufficiency, the Ministry of Agriculture is not accountable for any expenditure.

The attitude of the Ministry should call for early examination whether there is need for thirteen Commodities Committees functioning under it. These Committees should be liquidated, if, notwithstanding their useful work, the Ministry takes over the work entrusted to their care.

Vanaspati Prices

The circumstances under which the the price control on Vanaspati was imposed have undergone a radical change. The number of factories has risen from 17 in 1944 to 42 in 1949. The production has increased from 113,581 tons in 1944 to 133,850 in 1949, the maximum factory capacity being at least double of what was produced last year.

But the most significant fact is that the demands of the Defence Forces for Vanaspati have gone down from 30,000 in 1944 to 5,600 tons in 1948.

Consequently, the quantity available for civilian consumption is considerable and it was noticed last year that for fairly long periods some brands of Vanaspati were actually selling below the controlled price, because of competition between the factories. During 1949, the production was to some extent hampered because the prices of vanaspati were not revised in line with prices of oil. The production of Vanaspati by some factories became uneconomic and his compelled those factories to close down for part of the year. This was done with the intention of relieving the pressure of Vanaspati on oil prices. This year, however, the groundnut crop is reported to be a good one and the prices of groundnuts, which reached the figure of Rs 32-12-7 in September, 1949, have shown a downward tendency and on the 4th January, 1950, were reported to be Rs. 26/15. With larger production of groundnut the production of Vanaspati will also increase and will meet a good proportion of the demand and probably the whole of it. Consequently, the Government is examining whether it is necessary to retain control over prices of Vanaspati.

For Decontrol

The factors which seem to call for decontrol are as follows:—

(1) In absence of control over price of vegetable oil, the control over Vanaspati is partial.

(2) The object of exercising an indirect control on prices of oilseeds is not so pressing in view of the bumper crop and the downward trend of prices of groundnut.

(3) There is likely to be increase in the production of Vanaspati during this year.

(4) Control over a commodity, in which production can meet the demand, is hardly necessary. Left to itself, the industry can meet all the requirements of the consumers and ensure proper standards by fore of competition.

For Control

The arguments for continuing control are as under:—

(1) Vanaspati has become an important article of consumption of the urban middle class and even of the poor classes and Government control over its price and distribution is highly desirable.

(3) Decontrol of Vanasupati prices an indirect instrument of influencing the price of an important oilseed, namely groundnut, and consequently the stabilisation of prices of oilseeds in general.

(3) Decontrol of anaspati prices might lead to rise in prices of oilseeds and affect the areas under foodgrains.

Government claims that there is a clear case for retaining control over quality of Vanaspati and expansion of Vanaspati factories, and it is proposed that these controls should continue as at present.

What Is A Hydrogen Bomb?

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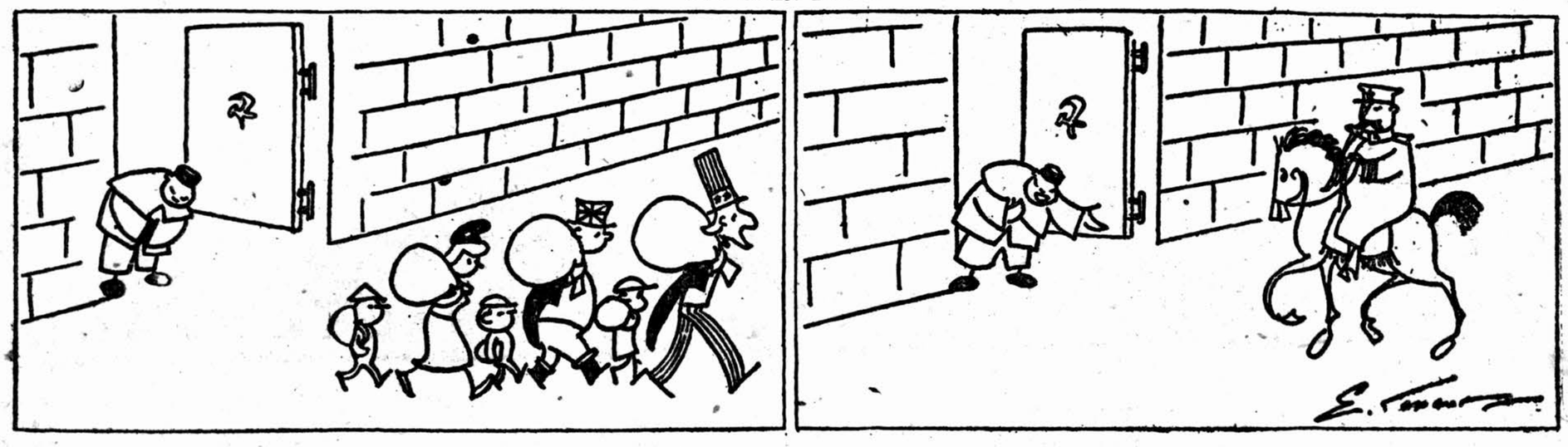
EXCLUSIVE TO "BOMBAY CHRONICLE WEEKLY"

WHAT is a hydrogen bomb? Put simply, it is an atom bomb surrounded by a shell casing. This casing is filled with the lithium hydride which is the actual explosive. The only difficulty in manufacturing such a bomb—once you have your atom bomb—is in making the outer casing. This must be strong enough to hold the hydride together for a fraction (about 1/12,000) of a second after the central atom bomb explodes. This is the time required to heat the hydride to about 1,500,000 degrees centigrade, the temperature at which it explodes. Such a casing could be constructed by any country prepared to spend the necessary millions on research.

The Russians could do the job as quickly (and probably more quickly) than the Americans. President Truman knows this, and the suggestion has only been put forward because of the need to present the American people with some new evidence of overwhelming American power, now that the Russians have the atom bomb. The hydrogen bomb, it is suggested, will fill this need, and the American press can be relied upon to keep the fact that the Russians can produce it too, quiet.

There is another important point about the hydrogen bomb. This bomb, and research towards its construction, can be of no conceivable value for any constructive purpose. The atomic bomb research wasteful as it has been of atomic raw materials and scientific tim , has still added greatly to the world's store of knowledge of nuclear fission; and this knowledge, when the American secret service releases it, may well assist in the civil development of the use of atomic power. The hydrogen bomb, however, costing in production far more than the atom bomb, is in every way sheer waste.

'THE OPEN DOOR'



SHORT STORY

'And Thereby Hangs A Tail!'

BY G. R. VISWANATHAN

RECOLLECTIONS of the past we very often have, more so when we get older and older. So it happened with me.

One fine evening I was on my usual round of the Marina where the little images of joy, innocent and ignorant, were playing undisturbed noticed and watched by the 'ayahs' whose authority over them is something unquestionable. These scenes took me to my childhood days and the days at school.

Born with a silver spoon in my mouth and coming as I do from a very highly orthodox family where the observance of the customs of the community were considered of much importance, I could not avoid keeping a tuft, the sacred sign of Brahmin. "A tuftless boy is no boy" was the slogan of the elders, especially that of my grandfather, to be seconded by another and supported and acclaimed as the best by the rest! But for me this slogan was the veritable symbol of parental tyranny, something I hated from the very depths of my heart. The thought of it pricked me like a pin. Occasionally, a hot tear rolled down my fatty young cheeks at the recollection of this grave injustice. Why, I thought, do these people not allow me to keep pace with the times? Perhaps they were unaware of the fact that the theory "a tuftless boy is no boy" was obsolete! However, as may easily be imagined, I could not muster up sufficient courage to air my revolutionary views on such a sacred subject.

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A word about my grandfather. Though on the wrong side of sixty, he could still hold his own in an encounter, physical or otherwise, with a person half his age, coming as he did from good sturdy countrystock. And small wonder too, as he had led a blemishless life he was on even terms with his conscience. Now that he had quitted the rough and tumble for active life, and had retired to the comparative seclusion of his village retreat, the devoted his spacious days to his fields and garden, staunch believer as he was in the value of an outdoor life He was an imposing figure of a man and the very sight of him would send the village bullies scampering away as fast as they could. Needless to say, his suzerainty over the household was beyond question and he saw to it that his views on subjects of vital importance were listened to and acted upon.

What, he roared, a boy of ten asking me such a stupid question, when I mooted the question of my tuft one day. I then understood what it was in him that had brought recalcitrant tenants to their knees and had made him the most feared man within a radius of twenty miles. He would follow up this scathing denunciation with the order "No dinner for him tonight" to the chef of the household. This last named worthy would acknowledge the order with a deferential bow of the head. Those were times of plenty, and one heard little of "Grow more food" and "Miss a meal a day" campaigns. The cook Shama, naturally worn as he was by his exacting duties, found this ordinance very much to his taste for be knew it would be a great relief to him if I were absent from the dinner table.

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As days went by, I was sent to school and all of us know how distasteful going to schol can be to a youngster. To add to my troubles, my vexed tuft came in for a lot of comment from my co-sufferers at school. As if that was not enough, there were people to pass rude remarks on the rolls of flesh that constituted my figure; I particularly remember one elderly gentleman who put me the tactless question of "Where do you get your rice from"? It may be that he humiliated me thus due to envy, for he had a pale, ricketty looking slip of a son and he himself was just as impressive! My playmates, however, dared not express themselves so well for fear of being chastised and besides they counted on me as a powerful ally to side with them in times of stress.

They called me the "Great Plug", respected and revered me and invitations to a Nair's hotel round the corner became almost a daily occurrence in my life at school. If any quarrel arose amongst them there was I to adjudicate, to redress their grievances, and see that justice and fairplay were the foremost in settling the grievances. I was the judge, then there was the Prosecution Counsel, generaly a member of the fair sex, and to defend there would be a boy. Arguments would follow, witnesses would be cross-examined jury consulted, and finally I would come out with my judgment, at times an acquittal, more often a punishment which varied from a four anna fine to a few wallops. The proceeds of the fine would, at my instance, be utilised for the distribution of sweets, of which, needless to say, I took the lion's share. Victims who faced the prospect of corporal punishment would often try to corrupt me with promises of chocolates and nuts.

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And then came a new arrival! The old order changed. There were portents of far-reaching changes in the political set-up. It appeared as if the freshman might jeopardise the unique position I held. It might have had something to do with the fact that he was the son of Iswara Iyer, our new village Munsif.

Gradually, one by one of my faithful lieutenants crossed the floor! I was puzzled by this mass defection. A clash soon occurred as if to test the strength of the rival party.

It seemed my hitherto undisputed authority was questioned! My honour was at stake. Ramu—for that was the newcomer's name—had attracted to himself quite a good number of boys who up to now had deemed it a privilege to follow me like sheep. I realised the issue must be settled once and for ever.

It was resolved by common consent that the matter be settled by a resort to arms. Accordingly, a day was fixed

A few surveyed the venue of the battle, that is, the playground drew a circle where the fight was to take place, and made arrangements for the members of both parties to see the whole show.

A referee was selected, a thin and short creature he was, so that he could run about and see how things happened, how the hands moved, whether the tuft was caught properly or not, whether any injury was inflicted or not, and so on.

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One fine afternoon, during the interval, I saw the playground crowded to capacity, and my pride then was something indescribable. "They are going to witness my ability, my strength, and God willing if I win I would be the "GREAT" for ever! I said to myself. I prayed to my family Gods. and all good men living in this world of mortals, that I may emerge victorious, and I had taken a vow as well that I would perform a 'Puja' in their name if I won.

The clock struck 1-30. The time for the 'battle royal' came I rolled up my shirt sleeves. Victory for the "GREAT PLUG" slogan rent the air. The scorching sun beat on us. Hot winds blew. Punctually at 1-30 the referee blew his whistle.

The spectators, boys and girls, formed themselves into a fence, so that neither of the parties could run away.

AND THE FIGHT BEGAN!

Hands upon hands, fists upon chests, legs upon hands, fists here fists there, a sudden "ahoo" and "ayyo" all these followed in quick succession. Five minutes passed. The over-anxious eyes of the spectators were on us. The battle was on the doldrums!

The, as if out of the blue, he came upon me suddenly like a thunder storm and caught my tuft!

What a stupid fool, I thought, touching my sacred tuft! Who on earth dare do that? A tuft, my precious possession, something on which my grandfather used to spend much of his time, oiling it with medicated and scented concoctions, combing it this way and that, and making it into a knot with a ribbon, he had taken special care to buy at the annual fair. The very sign of a Brahmin being desecrated this way? Oh! what is happening!

Hot blood coursed througt my viens. Itching with fury my hands were straining to get a stranglehold on him. And they did. Suffice it to say, my hands thrust a heavy blow right on his face and down he fell fretting and fuming!

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Hurrays and hosannahs rent the air. Loud cheers followed. And I the victor received a spate of congratulations.

This attracted the attention of our drill master, who was on his way back elbowed his way into the crowd, caught us both by the neck and led us to the headmaster, who, fortunately for me, was taking his lunch. There was thus half an hour for us to face the trial.

I took time by the forelock and coolly stole forth from there under some pretext and made my way to the nearby chocolate shop and with the four annas that I had with me purchased chocolates and had them distributed amongst the boys and girls present at the time of the incident. They in turn promised to speak for me and against him. And they did. The headmaster was made to believe that I was quite innocent and he the culprit. And there my rival stood face to face with the headmaster who was very severe and ruthless in his punishments. He took out his historical cane, one inch thick, and gave my rival the usual present of six cuts with it.

The next day I could see that my rival's eyes were expressive of his desire to be my first-in-command and I hesitated little to give him that honoured position.

And so the boat sailed smoothly on with no more cyclones or storms and then at long last, we parted each other's company, never to hear of each other again!

SEX AT SIX

The little six-year-old boy had just received a detailed lecture from his father on the facts of life, the birds and the bees, and simple biology. Papa leaned back at the end of his recital and said, "Now if there is anything you want to know, don't hesitate to ask me, son."

The boy pondered a moment, then gravely asked his father. "How come they put out the 'Saturday Evening Post' on Wednesday?"

How To Get Utmost Rest In Sleep

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MOST of us have favourite positions for sleeping, but few people would choose to sleep sitting upright in a chair as 51-year-old Biddhist missionary, the Venerable Lokanatha, does.

He recently came on a three months' visit to Britain from America, where he has been living since he was four. He was born near Naples.

Why does he sleep upright? He says it is to strengthen himself against too much dependence on bodily comfort. On his voyage here in the 'Queen Mary', his nights were spent in a chair in the cinema or the lounge. He hasn't slept in a bed for sixteen years.

Scientists who have studied human sleeping habits would probably applaud the Venerable Lokanatha's method on the grounds that it saves the colossal amount of energy which so many people waste by continually turning over during the night.

Experiments at the Mellon Institute, Pittsburg, have shown that the average healthy man changes his position up to 45 times during sleep. He remains in half of these positions for less than five minutes. And the more generally comfortable the bed is, the more often he changes his position.

British doctors arrived at much the same conclusions in 1930 by means of an ingenious appliance and the co-operation of a number of sleepers. The appliance consisted of a pen which marked on a moving roll of paper each successive position of the sleeper, and a camera which recorded each of his movements.

JUDGES in FRANCE expect the accused to be humble and repentent in their attitude. For what reason, nobody seems to know. If the accused is innocent, there seems no reason why he should not be perfectly natural, particularly as, until the contrary is proved, he is deemed to be innocent. But a kind of tradition requires the accused to please judges rather than to convince them. If he agrees to feel somewhat guilty he will be forgiven; if he refuses, he will be punished—to teach him better manners.

Curieux, Geneva.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I should like to thank heartily those of my sisters and brothers who very kindly remembered to send me the Republic Day Greetings. We have now entered a New Era—and the hopes of the Motherland are centred in you more than others..... Let us hope, you will come up to Her expectations —and let us trust that the Balkan-ji-Bari workers too will utilise this opportunity to continue to do their best for the Children's Cause.

There was an informal gathering and tea of all Balkan-ji-Bari workers at the National Headquarters, "Gulistan," Khar, on the Republic Day, when all of them reaffirmed afresh their faith and service for children. Shri Dulabhji Khetani, who presided, explained to the workers the importance of our work, and besides others who spoke on the occasion were Shrimati M. R. Masani, Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyaya, Shrimati Babiben Mulji and Shri C. K. Kamdar.

Two views of Har-Ki-Peri, Hardwar

Prince Who Became A Parson

The story of a savage boy prince who longed to be a warrior but grew up to become a Christian clergyman is recalled by the death in Southern Rhodesia of the Revd. Mtomye Kumalo at the age of 70.

Kumalo belonged to the royal house of the Matabeles, and he was born near Bulawayo when it was the capital of Matabeleland His one ambition was to become a fighting man and join the Inyati regiment of warriors to which his father belonged. But when Kumalo was only 14, the powerful king Lobengula went to war with the British and was defeated. Kumalo and his family fled from Bulawayo with him.

Then Kumalo's father died, and he and his mother built a new home. There they lived until 1896, when the Matabeles rebelled again and they had to flee to the Matopo Mountains.

Cecil Rhodes went unarmed to the Matabele chiefs and made peace, and, hearing that Kumalo and his mother were hiding in the hills, himself came to them to tell them the fighting was over and that they would not be harmed if they returned home.

Kumalo was later converted and ordained. In a book about him, Mr. Neville Jones, who worked with him for 20 years, wrote: "... there is today no man I am prouder to call my friend than Mtomye Kumalo."

Ostriches Bury Their Heads

Do ostriches really bury their heads in the sand when danger threatens?

For years naturalists have debated the question; but members of a South African expedition which recently returned from studying ostriches in their native sandy haunts have declared emphatically that female ostriches do bury their heads. They were in an aeroplane which dived towards a flock of ostriches, and to their great astonishment they saw the hen ostriches, feet wide apart, immediately stick their heads in the sand!

It is believed that the birds do this to conceal their conspicuous bare backs with their grey-brown body feathers, which blend with the colour of the veld: and the observers in the aeroplane said that while the birds remained in their defensive position they could scarcely be seen.

They noticed also that the male ostriches looked up at the plane defiantly while the chicks ran a little distance and then squatted on the sand, their natural camouflage making them very difficult to distinguish from above.

Strangers Linked By History

An English lady and an American lady stood on the deck of a cross-Channel steamer, watching the white cliffs of Dover loom up out of the mist. They were strangers, but they began to chat.

The American said that her name was Penderel and, the other replied:

"That is a famous name in my country of Staffordshire. It was the Penderels who helped King Charles II to escape from the Roundheads after the battle of Worcester."

"Yes," said the American lady "I am a descendant of those Penderels who lived at Boscobel. One of the family emigrated to America over a hundred years ago."

The English lady was delighted and she explained that she, too, knew the story of Boscobel very well—how the fugitive king had been brought to the Penderels' farmhouse at Boscobel after his long ride from Worcester, how he had been fed and disguised, and later hid in the oak tree from searching Roundhead troopers. And how, a few days afterwards, with the help of the Penderels and one of their farm servants, the king was taken to another refuge at Bentley Hall, near Walsall, in Staffordshire, and from there, disguised as a servant, was conducted to the coast and thence escaped to France.

The ladies were so engrossed in their conversation that they scarcely noticed that the steamer was drawing alongside the quay in Dover Harbour. They had to separate hurriedly to collect their luggage, but as they parted the American lady asked one more question.

"How is it that you know the story of Boscobel so well?"

The English lady smilingly replied: "Well, you see, the name of the Penderels' farm servant was Francis Yates—and I am one of his descendants!"

JUMPING FISH

A new form of fish leap, or weir, has just been opened on the River Lagan outside Belfast. First of its kind in the British Isles, the weir bypasses the locks which serve the barge traffic, and ensures salmon an easier passage form the sea to the upper reaches of the river than was available previously.

UNDERWATER FILMS

New equipment enabling a diver with no difficulty to make a cinematograph film of a wreck, or some other object 100 feet below the surface, has been developed by three experts of the Admiralty's Research Laboratory.

The diver's own apparel for the job is scanty. He has a mask over his nose and eyes, two compressed air bottles fastened to his back, and frogmen's fins on his feet. He thus has plenty of freedom to operate his camera which is electricity driven from a battery and is enclosed in a watertight case.

PITHY PROVERB

When the bow is bent too far it breaks.

VACANT SITE

Why is it when I'm upside down
Blood rushes to my pate,
And yet it does not flood my feet,
When I am standing straight?"
A tired voice was heard to say
"One day that bore will tempt me
To tell him that the reason is
Because his feet arn't empty."

BIRD BUNGALOW

Would like a pair of titmice to nest in your garden? If so, get a small box, about six inches square and a foot deep. The box should have a hole about the size of a penny. Fix it five or six feet from the ground, and be sure to nail it firmly. Birds do not like a home which wobbles. Select a shady site which is safe from cats.

Fix this box during the winter and put food nearby regularly. When spring arrives the birds will be used to the box and may nest in it.

It is well worth trying.

SAFETY FIRST

Ship: Lend me a pound, old chap. I promise on the word of a gentleman to repay it at the end of the week.

Snap: Righto! but first let me see the gentleman.

GETTING A LIVING

Bill: Jack has taken up novel-writing as a career.
Bob: Has he sold anything yet?
Bill: Yes his motor-bike, his gold watch, his camera, and a few other things.

Where's That Tiger?

An extraordinary mistake occurs in an official report recently issued by the Public Relations Department of the Colonial Development Corporation. Describing conditions of life and travel in certain parts of Africa, it states that at the port of Lindi the guards on the vehicle park "are armed with spears for protection against "tigers."

The anklets of iron spikes round the feet of the White Knight's horse "to guard it against the bite of sharks" as he sailed on his way with Alice through Looking-glass Land, could hardly have been more useless

Saying It With Flowers

A correspondent just back from Holland contributes this note about one of the most pleasing memories of her holidays:

While out shopping one morning I noticed that one of the largest shops had the whole of the floor and also all the shelves laden with bouquets and baskets of flowers—a really lovely sight.

I asked the reason for this beautiful display, and was informed that this shop had been burnt down by the Germans and that all the flowers had been sent by the owner's friends, as a token of their welcome to him on reopening his business the day before.

It seemed a very lovely way of showing true brotherliness.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

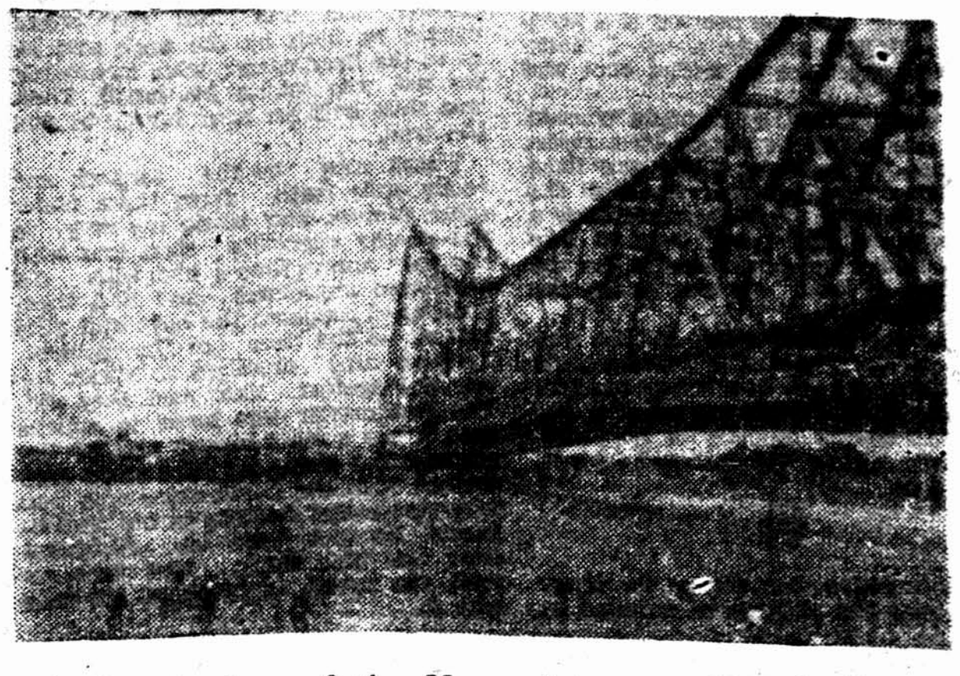
Workers of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari had a week-end outing at Ghatkopar where they reviewed their work in the past and made certain resolutions for the future activities. Boys and girls of all Balkan-ji-Bari Units celebrated the Republic Day in a befitting manner. Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari was visited by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

Have you joined the Balkan-ji-Bari yourself or not yet? And why have you delayed? Please send for its particulars from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Along with the pamphlet, you will receive also an enrolment form by filling in which you can become a member of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

Dada will be pleased also to receive any contributions from you for insertion in this "Corner"—and to hear from you anything at any time, as a matter of fact.

Jai Hind!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada
"GULISTAN," KHAR,
BOMBAY 21.



A grand view of the Howrah suspension bridge

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Constitution honours art—Neglected hereditary artists—Task of reorganisation—Art in new social order—Nomination for eminent artists—Decision on National Anthem—Export of handloom fabrics.

India has achieved complete independence. With her emergence as a sovereign Republic state, her history, full of political vicissitudes spread over centuries, opens a new and brilliant chapter. Political freedom, which is the initial but outstanding gain, marks liberation from subjugation. It should now promote economic prosperity and be conducive to resuscitation of the creative genius from which had sprung beautiful masterpieces of art and literature. In the wake of freedom, the Government has taken a number of problems in hand; and art is included among them

Art In Constitution

It is highly gratifying to learn that art has been assigned a place of honour within the framework of the constitution. Art ranks among the few subjects of which special knowledge or practical experience will be counted as a qualification for a few nominations to the Council of States by the President and to the Legislative Councils by the Governors. For the Constitution to pay such a high tribute to art is a rare distinction

Now remains the greater task of assigning to art its rightful place in the new social order, and of allocating it in the pattern of administration. Much, however, will depend upon how an approach is made to the important subject of art. In view of the country's peculiar tradition and socio-economic conditions, the Government should, to begin with, take art in its wider sense connoting architecture, music and other arts. The western definition of art restricting its sphere to painting and sculpture has done much harm to Indian arts It must be discarded without delay.

Equality To Hereditary Artists

The constitution declares the solemn resolution of the people to secure, to all citizens, justice, liberty and equality of status and of opportunity. It abolishes untouchability and forbids practice of this evil in any form. The Government should enforce this declaration strictly in the sphere of art and abolish the invidious classification of artists such as the educated and uneducated Art loses much of its individuality and vitality if it is divorced from the tradition. India's art-tradition was perpetuated by guides and communities of artists and through the master-to-pupil system of art-education; and both these systems must be continued at any rate.

Now what is the position of artists who have preserved the distinctive art-tradition? They are, it may be recalled, discendants of the masters whose monumental works have furnished designs and motifs for state emblems; but in the present social order they have been superciliously condemned as illiterate craftsmen, mistries and professionals by the privileged class of artists of whom not a few have even failed to capture the true spirit of Indian art. Artists of this category have been systematically ousted from their legitimate field and relegated to an insulting position of inferiority

With the new Constitution having come into force, the Government should proceed to reclaim such down-trodden artists and should concede to them equality of status and opportunity. Accredited hereditary artists, musicians and dance-teachers should be appointed in schools of art, music and dance as teachers in authoritative capacity. I. training in various arts has to be reorganised on the basis of the tradition and if the best of every art which has survived has to be propagated, such living repositories must be appointed on the staff of modern schools. They should also be considered as eligible for participation in all state projects and for the privileges which may be extended to qualified artists.

Then follows the crucial question of standards to which the Government has, hitherto paid least attention. Its solution would be easier if equality of status was conceded to hereditary artists and the real masters among them were acknowledged as authorities. In the first instance, it is absolutely necessary to extricate genuine, Indian art from the imbroglio created by the influx of sophisticated modern trends, and then to set up the best of every art as the authentic standard. For propagation and development of every Indian art in its traditional technique, it is essential to arrest the march of indiscriminate eclecticism and second-hand modernism.

Education Of Artists

Education and employment to artists should be the concern of the state. Having had European institutions and academies as models in view, the Government was likely to plan education of artists on an elaborate scale and to subject it to stringent regulations. Training in every art should have the Indian tradition as its ideal. it should be practical as well as theoretical and should be so planned as to produce enlightened artists and not merely educated craftsmen. In addition to the establishment of special and larger schools, accredited exponents of arts like music and dance should be encouraged to continue teaching according to the traditional master-to-pupil system under official supervision

Education in any art should not be saddled with unnecessary lengthy courses, and examinations. Schools of art, music and dance should also provide courses which children of hereditary artists and craftsmen with the compulsory minimum of general education can join. Anyway, who happens to be a competent artist, musician or dancer, must be acknowledged as such even if he has not passed through the regular course of training and examinations. Diploma cannot be the sole criterion of efficiency in art. The standard of general education for admission to modern schools should not be taken invariably as an indicater of talent and abilities.

Artist In New Order

The Government was likely to devote greater attention to the planning of education of artists than to the question of employment to them. Nowhere in the world, the state offers employment to all the artists. The majority of them have to make their living in society and they can do so with ease if the people are appreciative of arts. Artists should not be at sea after leaving schools. The Government's another duty is to train the people in appreciation of different arts. This is an objective which can be achieved to some extent, if art-appreciation courses are integrated in general education from the primary stage. The aim of such courses should be to make students appreciators of arts and music and not artists or musicians.

The civilised state should guarantee to artists freedom of expression, freedom of experiment and freedom from want. The constitution assures freedom of expression to them. As regards the two other freedoms, the Government has to create conditions which would ensure comfortable living to artists and also opportunity to experiment in the interest of progress of art. In fact, the Government should provide environments in which employment is offered to artists or, in which artists, musicians etc. are constantly in demand. Artists should be under nobody's obligations for sustenance. Work and remuneration should flow towards them.

Such an ideal state can be developed in India by judicious planning. The system of general education in all its stages can provide employment to artists and musicians as teachers. Architecture and industry can absorb a large number of artists, sculptors and designers,—film-industry should be a good sphere of work for competent artists, musicians and dancers, and the civic administration can offer liberal patronage to art. All such resources will have to be organised in order to provide vocational outlets to the class of artists in society. As regards music, dance and drama, the demand for them from the public must grow; and then there should be in cities and district towns municipal theatres and associations for organising performances.

Rare Distinction

Since art, according to the Constitution, will be among the qualifications for nominations to the Council of States and Legislative Councils, the selection for nominations will have to be made very carefully. The honour of such nominations will be sought after by persons of the art-world who are in the habit of clinging to official circles; and the names of politicians whose place is now only in the committees, commissions and boards for art and culture will be easily available to the ministries.

But the distinction should be reserved for the eminent and deserving few among artists. It should be the duty of ministers to guide the President and Governors in the matter of selections. With the specific provision for nomination, the Central and Provincial Governments should set the example of equality by including, in the list of selections, veteran musicians or dance-teachers of the hereditary class. The procedure of nominations will in a way be a test of the Government's outlook on art.

Two Anthems

The adoption, by the Constituent Assembly of Tagore's "Jana Gana Mana" was a foregone conclusion. The decision to accord the same honoured place also to "Vande Mataram" marks a peculiar procedure. Perhaps it was the success of the rival group. Usually the National Anthem is supposed to be one. India will have two with the consequence that no uniformity will be observed by the people.

The Government had to face a bitter controversy, because it had ignored, from the very start, the procedure of inviting new entries in addition to the two popular songs. For the tune and orchestration of "Jana Gana Mana", the consultants were the Vishva Bharati, All India Radio and Mr. Herbert Murrill. India's music world was not properly invited to participate in the selection of anthem. Now "Jana Gana Mana" will be played and sung in a set form, but the people will persist in singing "Vande Mataram" in any and every manner. Since the same honoured place has been accorded to this song, the Government should take steps to settle its form, so that the people can follow it.

Design Of Handloom Fabrics

The question of stimulating export trade in Indian handloom products has engaged the attention of the Government of India. According to the official version, the circumstances were favourable. Hard-currency countries like America would, it was pointed out, find the post-devaluation prices very attractive; and such countries were expected to give preference to Indian goods because their connoisseurs of art in handloom were known to have made the choice of delicate Indian fabrics.

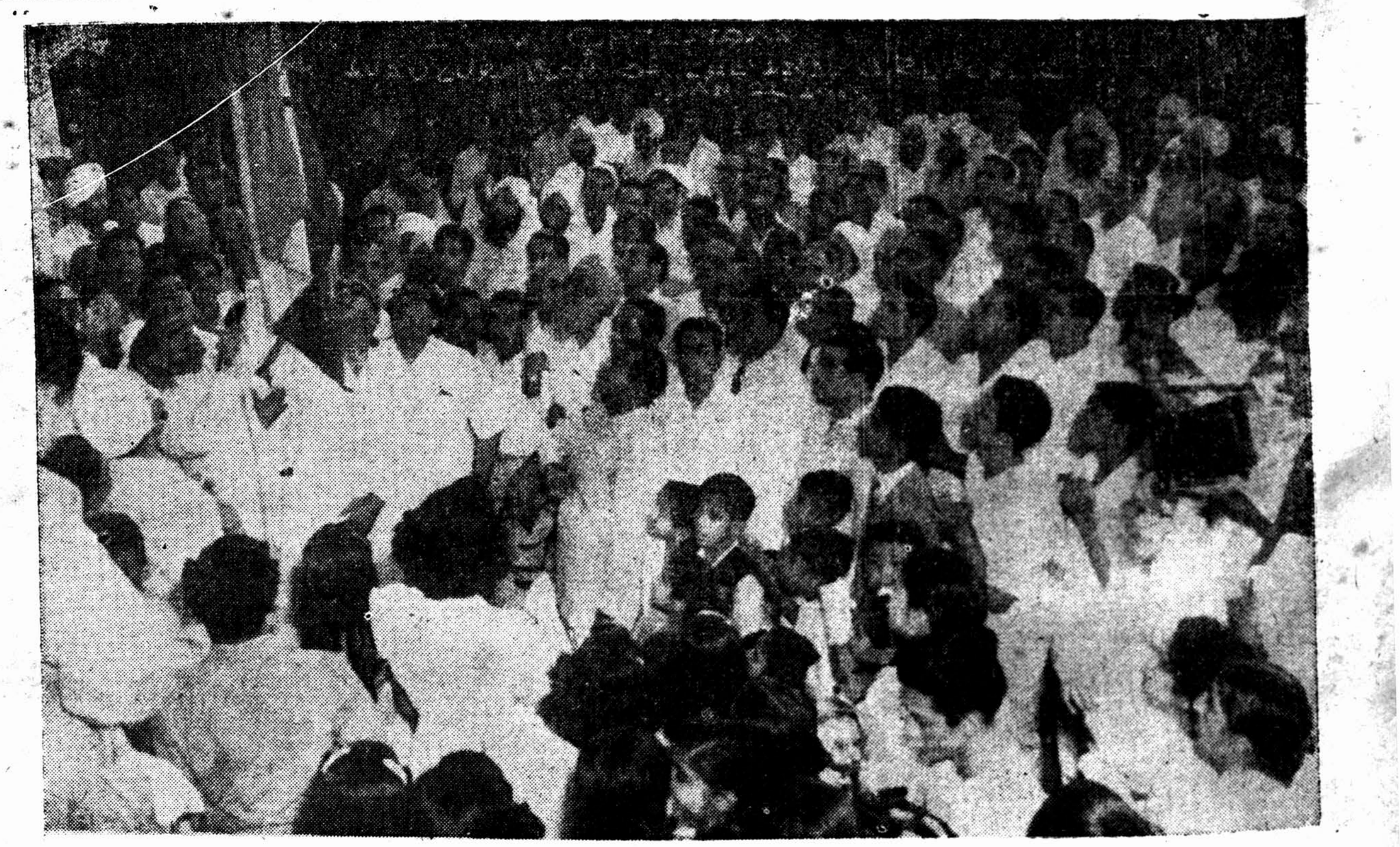
India needs growing export trade in handloom products, but it should be built up on a sound basis and not on the unstable conditions of exchange in the foreign market. America, in spite of the choice made by connoisseurs of art, might reject Indian fab-

(Continued On Page 31)

A TANDAVA POSE FROM ELLORA

—Sketch by Ahiyasi.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017



Dr. T. G. Menon, Consul-General for India in the Philippines, hoisting the Tricolour at Manilla on 'R' Ray. Prominent members of the Indian Community included Mr. Waswani, President of the Indian Association, Messrs. Hemandas, Rupchand Navalrao, V. Leilaram, Ujjagar Singh and Behle.

PEARL BUCK WARNS INDIA

Lesson Of Chiang's Fate Should Not Be Lost

BY PRINCIPAL S. N. AGARWAL

WE had the privilege of meeting Mrs. Pearl Buck, the renowned novelist and well-known friend of India, in the office of the East and West Association in New York. Pearl Buck spends most of her time in the countryside doing social and cultural work in the American villages; she attends her office in New York only once a week.

When she knew that we had been to China 'en route' to the United States, Pearl Buck turned her thoughts to China and gave her own analysis of the existing situation. "The failure of the Nationalist Government", she observed, "was mainly due to its corruption and inefficiency." "The high officials of the Government, including Chiang-Kai-Shek, led a luxurious life, cut off from Chinese masses. They did not follow the laws of the State themselves and, thus, set a very bad example of indiscipline even in the ordinary rules of public traffic."

Gravest Mistake

"Chiang-Kai-Shek's gravest mistake was over-centralization", added Pearl Buck. "The Chinese as a nation hate centralization of economic and political power; they are full of local patriotism and individual interests. The Nationalist Government, in their inordinate anxiety to curb the forces of Communism, trampled on the local interests of the Chinese people and earned their wrath and indignation."

"Do you think Communism would succeed in China under these circumstances?", was my natural question.

"I am afraid, Communism could be successful on the Chinese soil only if the new Government brought about decentralization of political and economic power. Otherwise there is every possibility of prolonged conflict between the individual and group interests.

"Communism of the Soviet type is hostile to the national traditions of the Chinese, and unless the new administration adapts itself tactfully to the genius of the people, it may invite unnecessary trouble and difficulties", she said.

"Why did America not help Nationalist Government in China", was my next question.

"The United States could not have effectively helped Chiang-Kai-Shek without precipating a third world war", replied Pearl Buck. "The U.S.S.R. has been actively working on the side of the Communist forces and it was impossible for America to stem the tide of Communism in an indirect fashion. Open assistance would have surely meant armed conflict between the two major power blocs."

And, then, after a few moments of serious silence, she added:

"I must also frankly admit that the American people knew that Chiang-Kai-Shek had lost vital touch with his own people, and it was impossible to give him any substantial help without the co-operation of the Chinese masses. When Madam Chiang-Kai-Shek came to America for soliciting our financial assistance, I told her plainly that she must try to live in America in the simplest style if she really wanted to succeed. But, despite all warnings she lived in the most luxurious hotels in a lavish style. The American people, therefore, hate her and are very reluctant to support a lost cause."

Warning To India

Pearl Buck's thoughts, then, turned to India, which she loves and admires. Because she is a true friend of Gandhi's country, she could not help sounding a note of warning to the new Government of India.

"May I say a word about your own country?", remarked the distinguished lady. "I sincerely feel that your Congress Government should learn a timely lesson from the tragic failure of Chiang-Kai-Shek in China. Your leaders must live a very simple and honest life and should mainain living contact with the masses. People should feel all the time that something good is being done to them by their leaders and the Government.

She paused for a while and then continued:

"And good to the people must be done quickly; delay would be highly dangerous. Indian leaders cannot afford to forget that time is of the essence."

"Don't you think that a policy of decentralization in India should be followed by our Government?" enquired I.

"I have not the slightest doubt about this", observed Pearl Buck emphatically. "India cannot afford to blind herself to the lessons of China. If she also commits the grave mistake of over-centralizing economic and political power, she will have to repent at leisure. India has been a land of decentralised economy and democracy since times immemorial, and these healthy traditions should not be disturbed in the interests of national welfare."

Our conversation had so far been focussed on the East. I, therefore, wanted to change the topic of our talks and ask a few questions about the situation in America. But, before, doing so, I wanted to know whether Pearl Buck had any plans of visiting India in the near future.

Visit To India

"Won't you like to come to India and, as a sincere friend, give a timely warning before it may be too late?" I quietly asked.

She smiled and answered: "At present, your Government is engrossed with the stupendous problems arising out of partition I hope to visit India after a year or two when she settles down to do real work of nation-building."

"What is your message to our country at present?" enquired Mrs. Agarwal.

"It is not for me to give messages and tender advice to your great and competent leaders. But I would if I may, certainly give a friendly warning, and it is this: 'Let simplicity of life be the watchword of the new Government both at home and abroad."

We thanked Pearl Buck cordially for her sound advice and timely warning. Our talks, then, turned on the problems of America in relation to the impending world war.

"What do you think about the possibility of a global conflict in the near future?" I asked.

"It is very difficult to answer such questions, indeed. But all that we can do to avert the next war is to educate the masses in our own countries. For example, the country-folk in America know very little about Soviet Russia or Communism; they are, perhaps, the most ignorant people on earth. They got all their half-knowledge from the American papers which are full of sensational propaganda against the Soviet Union. I am, therefore, doing my bit in educating our village-folk in the right sense of the word."

Fascism

"Don't you think that Fascism is fast growing in the United States in the name of suppressing the so-called Un-American activities?", I hesitatingly enquired.

"Of course, yes", replied Pearl Buck in an emphatic tone. "You should know that America is being armed rapidly for 'ensuring peace'. 81 per cent of our National Budget is spent on war preparations, and only 19 per cent on social welfare activities like health and education. For every dollar spent for Peace at the UNO, 1,000 dollars are being used for armaments. There is a constant clamour for compulsory military training in the educational institutions. The military leaders are tactfully fostering all this vicious propaganda by spreading fear among the people. And the pity of it all is that even the most powerful Women's Organisations in America have fallen into the trap of military authorities by recently voting for conscription. When this measure is passed into Law, the control of Military leaders would be complete."

Fear Complex

"What about Russia?", I asked.

"I do not think the Russian people want war, although their military leaders also are preparing team for another global conflict. The Americans fear that Russia would precipitate war; the Russians fear that America may force war on them. So this fear complex is going from bad to worse day by day. Our work, therefore, should lie with the masses who must be helped to get rid of this fear-hysteria."

We had spent more than one hour with Pearl Buck, and so we thanked her for sparing so much time for our conversations. It was, indeed, a matter of deep satisfaction to have met this great lady about whom we had heard so much all these years.

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